THE PEOPLE'S PRESS.

VOL. XIII SALEM, NORTH CAROLINA, FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 3, 1863. NO. 9.

The People's Press,

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY L. V. BLUM,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

PRICE---Three Dollars a Year, $2 00 for Six Month.

PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

☞ No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the option of the Editor.

Any person procuring FIVE new subscribers and remitting Fifteen Dollars, will be entitled to a sixth copy gratis.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

One square, (twelve lines or less,) first insertion, One Dollar; and fifty cents for every subsequent insertion. Deductions made in favor of standing advertisements, for a square as follows:

For three months,	$3 50
For six months,	$5 00
For twelve months,	$8 00

Professional or Business Cards, not exceeding five lines in length, Five Dollars a year;—longer ones in proportion.

Calendar for 1863.

1863.	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
Jan	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Feb	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Mar	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31				
Apri				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30		
May						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31						
June		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30				

1863.	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
July				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	
Aug.							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31					
Sept.			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30			
Oct.					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Nov	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30					
Dec.			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31		

Miscellaneous.

From the Mississippian.

Adventures of a Young Lady in the Army.

Among the registered enemies of the U. S. government who have been recently sent across the lines, from New Orleans, there is now in this city a lady whose adventures place her in the ranks of the Molly Pitchers of the present revolution.

At the breaking out of the war, Mrs. Laura J. Williams, (the lady to whom we alluded) was a resident of Arkansas. Like most of the women of the South, her whole soul was enlisted in the struggle for independence. Her husband was a Northern man by birth and education, and a strong Union man. After Arkansas seceded from the Union, he went to Connecticut, he said, to see his relations and settle up some business. Mrs. Williams suspected his purpose, and finally she received information that he had joined the Yankee army. Possessing little of the characteristic weakness of her sex, either in body or mind, Mrs. W. vowed to offer her life upon the altar of her country. Disguising herself in a Confederate uniform, and adopting the name of 'Henry Benford,' she proceeded to Texas where she raised and equipped an independent company, and went to Virginia with it as 1st Lieutenant. She was in the battle of Leesburg and several skirmishes; but, finally, her sex having been discovered by the surgeon of the regiment—the 5th Texas Volunteers, to which the company had been attached—she returned to her home in Arkansas. After remaining there a short time, she proceeded to Corinth, and was in the battle of Shiloh, where she displayed great coolness and courage. She saw her father on the field, but, of course, he did not recognize her, and she did not make herself known to him. In the second days' fighting she was wounded in the head, and was ordered to the rear. She wrote to her father, and then came on down to Grenada, where she waited for some time, but never saw or heard from him.

She then visited New Orleans, was taken sick, and while sick the city was captured. On recovery, she retired to the coast, where she employed herself in carrying communications, assisting parties to run the blockade with drugs and cloths for uniforms.—She was informed on by a negro and arrested and brought before General Butler. She made her appearance before General Butler in a Southern homespun dress. She refused to take the oath, told him she gloried in being a rebel—had fought side by side with Southern men for Southern rights and if she ever lived to see "Dixie" she would do it again. Butler denounced her as the most incorrigible she rebel he had ever met with. By order of the Beast she was placed in confinement, where she remained three months. Some time after her release, she was arrested again for carrying on "contraband correspondence," and kept in a dungeon fourteen days on bread and water, at the expiration of which time she was placed in the State prison as a dangerous enemy. Her husband, it so happened, was a lieutenant in the 13th Connecticut regiment, and on duty as Provost Guard in the city. He accidentally found her out and asked if she wanted to see him. She sent him word she never wanted to see him so long as he wore the Yankee uniform. But he forced himself upon her, tried to persuade her to take the oath, get a release, when he said he would resign to take her to his relations in Connecticut. She indignantly spurned his proposition, and he left her to her fate.—When Gen. Banks assumed command he released a great many prisoners, but kept her in confinement until the 17th of May last, when she was sent across the lines to Meadesville with the registered enemies.

An article was recently published in the N. Y. World in relation to the part Mrs. Williams has played in this war, but the above is, we are assured, a true account of her remarkable career. We understand she has attached herself to the medical staff of a brigade now in this city, and will render all assistance in her power to our wounded in the approaching struggle for possession of the great Valley of the Mississippi.

Jackson, Miss., June 6, 1863.

AFFAIRS IN HAVANA.

A correspondent of the Charleston Courier writes that paper a letter from Havana, containing something interesting to and about "Los Confederados." He says:

The war has effected some strange changes in the old Cuban metropolis. Two years ago English was but rarely spoken, except among the educated class. The influx of "Confederados," has brought a smattering of our language into general use, and there is scarcely a shop in Havana where English is not spoken to some extent.

The sympathies of the mercantile class in Havana are warmly with the South.—"Los Yankees" are held in great execration while the "Confederados" are received with open arms. With the Cubans generally a somewhat different sentiment prevails. Two parties exist on the Island—the Spaniards and the native Creoles. The former are in power, and are likely to always remain so. They embrace among them nearly all the men of intellect in Cuba, and attached to their interest are the wealthier and better educated Creoles.—From the Captain General down to the soldiers in the ranks they are enthusiastically for the South. The utmost interest is felt in the progress of the war; maps of Virginia, the Mississippi, and Charleston harbor, are eagerly studied; the photographic and lithographic representations of Jefferson Davis, Lee, Jackson, and Beauregard, (who are the great heroes of the war in the estimation of the world abroad,) are familiar to every room, every shop window, and every lady's album, and the qualities, political and military, of our readers, as well as the strategy of the war, are almost as familiar to the public mind in Spain as they are to our own. In no country, I am informed by recent travellers in Europe does a sympathy for the Confederate States so universally pervade all classes of the community as in Spain. In England and France there are parties opposed to us; in Spain none.

With the native Cubans the case is different. Thousands of them have been educated in the Northern States, and have imbibed in the Yankee schools not only admiration for the North, but, strange to say, a tendency to Abolitionism. There are among the educated Creoles open advocates of emancipation.

The superior Governor of Cuba, General Dulce, is, of course, restrained by his official position from active manifestations of sympathy for the Confederates, but the feelings of his heart are well known. He has done his utmost to protect the Southern interest in Cuba from the illegal outrages which have been attempted by the yankees. In Havana are at present many refugees from New Orleans, the victims of the cruel orders issued by Banks, expelling them from their homes with scarcely the clothes on their backs.

Among the Southern gentlemen I had the pleasure of meeting in Havana were Charles J. Helm, the official representative of the Confederate States, and the venerable Pierre Soule. Mr. Helm was the Consul General for the U. S. previous to the war, and now acts, though unrecognized, for the Confederacy. Mr. Soule has been residing in Havana since his release on parole from Fort Lafayette. His treatment in the Bastile was shameful, particularly in consideration of his gray hairs, impaired health, and long service for his country. He is now much better, and is looking forward to his exchange under the recent cartel. I need hardly tell those who have known this "old man eloquent," that the wrongs of his beloved South still bring the old impulsive quiver to the mouth and the fiery flush to the eye.

A Paper Extinguisher.—The N. Y. Herald says that Gen. Hascall, commanding the district of Indiana, has ordered the Columbus City (Indiana) News to be stopped for criticising one of his orders. Hascall suppressed a journal some days ago because the editor called him a 'donkey,' and another because the printer commenced his name with an "R" instead of "H," which was only a typographical error.

MINERAL WEALTH OF NEVADA.—Mr. Almarin B. Paul, writing for the San Francisco "Bulletin," from Nevada, says:

The wealth of this Territory is great beyond calculation. The present product for a country so new and so little developed, is certainly marvelous; and, to judge from the present prospects, it is only half of what it will be in twelve months from to-day. Three years ago, and when I first examined the districts of Virginia, Gold Hill and Silver City, I scarcely dared to announce to those associated with me the real convictions of my mind, for I then was startled at the immensity of the prospect, and pronounced this to be the greatest mineral country known. Not a stamp was then running in the Territory. In California, where I had previously operated in quartz mining, a twenty stamp mill was deemed a large one, and but few men calculated on running them continuously day and night. That the reader may better understand how great was this country in my eyes, I would here state that I had no hesitation in ordering one hundred stamps to day and night, and in rushing into an expenditure approaching two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. I make these personal observations, for which I wish to be excused, but, I am aware that the mining interest will accept the expenditure as the best evidence of my opinion. Since that time about two thousand stamps have been erected, and one thousand or more have been pounding night and day for over a year and a half. I have seen silver bricks by the ton, and yet am startled at the great developments that are continually being made; and to-day the mineral wealth of the country is far greater in my mind than ever before.

The product of precious metals for the past twelve months, as near as I can estimate it, has been about fourteen million dollars.

TEXAS.—We are indebted to a friend for the following extract from a letter, dated Houston, Texas, May 18, 1863:

"The finest crops that ever grew are now in Texas. The wheat has been cut, and the crop never was better—enough in this State to supply the Confederate army twelve months. The corn crop is also fine. It is now silking, and we have roasting ears and vegetables in abundance. We have had strawberries for a month and now watermelons and Irish potatoes are coming in in abundance.—There are more goods in this City, and more trade than ever known before, though but little value is placed on our money. Every thing is at the same old prices for gold and silver."

The writer adds that Col. John H. Manly, formerly of this City, is living in Galveston, and is very well and very popular. Col Manly has been in command for some time of a coast guard battery of artillery on Galveston island.

PRICES.—The reports of auction sales in the last papers from Charleston show a very desirable reduction in prices. In some cases, goods sold for 50 per cent less than at previous sales, and in but few instances did they hold former prices.

It is an axiom of political economy that prices depend upon production and supply. Now, if it be true, as some of our cotemporaries say, that there are twenty-two cargoes in the cities of Mobile, Charleston and Wilmington unsold, there is reason to hope "there is a good time coming."

It is slyly reported in the speculator's calendar that a single firm has lost $100,000 by former purchases and late sales. In our own local markets, in a small way there has been some fall in prices. Fodder has sold for $5 25 but we bought two days ago at $3. Butter has been at $1 50, and now is at 75c. to $1.—Chickens (as old roosters are classed in sales) have sold for $2 but now can be had at $1 25 to $1 50. Flour is at a nominal price, and folks generally who have things to sell are getting uneasy.

We clip the above from the Columbia South Carolinan of Saturday last. We think from looking over the list of prices of goods sold in Charleston on the 29th ult., that there has been a falling off in prices. Yet, we are informed that at the sale here on the same day, the prices ranged nearly, if not quite as high as at former sales, averaging about 33⅓ per cent more than at Charleston. We shall probably be able to publish the sales to-morrow, when all can judge for themselves. We would like to see prices of all articles come down, but as yet there has been little or no diminution in this market.—*Wilmington Journal.*

DEVELOPMENT OF THE LUNGS.

Much has been said and written upon diet, eating and drinking, but I do not recollect ever noticing a remark in any writer upon breathing or the manner of breathing. Multitudes, and especially ladies in easy circumstances, contract a distructive mode of breathing.—They suppress their breathing and contract the habit of short, quick breathing, not carrying half way down the chest, and scarcely expanding the lower portions of the chest at all.—Lacing the bottom of the chest also greatly increases this evil, and confirms a habit of breathing. Children that move about a good deal in the open air, and in no way hood, breathe deep and full to the chest, and every part of it. So also with most out-door laborers, and persons who take a great deal of exercise in the open air, because the lungs give us the power of action, and the more exercise we take, especially out of doors, the larger the lungs become, and the less liable to disease.

In all occupations that require standing, keep the body straight. If at a table, let it be high raised up, nearly to the armpits, so as not to require you to stoop, you will find the employment much easier, not one half so fatiguing, whilst the form of the chest, and the symmetry of the figure, will remain perfect.—You have noticed the fact, a vast many tall ladies stoop whilst a great many short ones are straight. This arises, I think from the table at which they sit to work or study, being medium height; far too low for a tall person, and about right for a short person. This should be carefully corrected, and regarded, so that each lady may occupy herself at table suited to her, and thus prevent the possibility or the necessity of stooping.—DR. FITCH.

TUNNELING THE ALPS.

TURIN, ITALY, March 30.—The great engineering enterprise of tunneling the Alps has been some five years in progress, and the distance penetrated, including the operations on both sides, is only about one mile, leaving eleven miles to be bored! But the calculations of Mr. Fell, the English engineer, who has this Alpine work in charge, are that, although he has accomplished but one mile in five years, he will be able, by his improved machinery, to complete the remaining distance of eleven miles, in ten years. The engines are worked by compressed air and there is no offensive smell or danger of suffocation. The two rows of iron pipes through which the air is forced are seen for some distance by the road on the Savoy side of the Alps. Another project for crossing the Alps over the Simplon has just been submitted to the Emperor of the French. M. Lehaitri exhibited a model last week in the Diana Gallery of the Tuileries of his great project, showing all the grades and cuts tunnels and galleries of the route. The whole line of this railroad over the mountains from Douro d'Ossola, in Italy, to Brigues, in the Valais, was introduced to the Tuileries reduced to the scale of two thousand feet. The survey of this great work was commenced on the 1st of August last, and completed on the 7th.

About forty agents, divided into two brigades, one turning to the north and the other to the south of the Alps, under the leadership of two engineers, have during the four months explored the mountain, and traced the plan of the future railway which is to pass over rocks, cross torrents, fill up the valleys, gorges, and precipices, before which science does not hesitate. The stimulus of having a great work to accomplish has alone sustained the picked men to whom the task was confided. They set up shelters and encampments in woods hitherto unexplored, carrying on their backs beds, clothing and provision, as they had often to live two or three leagues from any dwelling.—It was frequently necessary to lower by ropes down the precipices the men who had to prepare the plans amid empty space, and the snow and avalanches more than once threatened to stop them summarily in their work.—The result has been to put before the Emperor eighty kilometers of iron way in the Helvetic Alps, forty-four of which will be covered over, 23 in tunnels and 21 in galleries. All these passages are ventilated either by shafts for the tunnels, or lateral openings for the galleries.—These openings, cut at different points into arcades, have a startling appearance. They are veritable promenades a thousand metres above the sea, offering the same security as those of the Rue de Rivoli, which they resemble, but presenting a more picturesque and varied panorama. The execution of the plan, according to the authors, would occupy less than five years. At the end of this month the complete project of crossing the Alps by the Simplon will be officially, submitted to the Governments of France, Italy, and Switzerland. The estimated cost of this great project, including the fixed and rolling material, the interest of the capital employed, etc., is seventy-two million francs.

CHEAP PAINT.—Noticing an inquiry for a cheap paint to put on old buildings, in answer I would say, I have had some experience in that line, and will give the desired information. In the first place take some fine oil meal, mix it with cold water, then put it on the stove, and keep stirring it till it boils. Then reduce it to the required thickness with warm water. If you wish it white stir in whiting or any color you like. Apply with a brush the same as paint. It fills the pores in the wood, so that after two coats it will cost no more to paint an old building that it would a new one.

It penetrates the wood, and does not peel off like whitewash. It is never safe to paint over whitewash. It will last a number of years as the oily nature of the meal keeps it from washing.—*Country Gentleman.*

THE CLERGY AND THE SOLDIERS.

EXTRACT FROM THE PROCEEDINGS OF ORANGE PRESBYTERY AT MILTON, N. C.

June 13, 1863.

WHEREAS, it is well known that there is a most lamentable deficiency of ministerial labor among our noble and suffering soldiers, that there is at present a great and increasing call for preaching, the manifest presence of the Holy Spirit and a promise of more than usual success, the Committee of Domestic Missions would recommend the adoption of the following resolutions:

1st. That from among the younger and more active members of this Presbytery four classes be formed, consisting of four or five each.

2d. That each of these classes spend one month in laboring among the soldiers.

3d. That these classes be numbered 1st 2d, 3d and 4th, and that class No. 1, consisting of Rev. Messrs. Smith, Caldwell, Dalton, Johnston and Miller, spend the Month of July.

Class No. 2, Revn.'d Messrs. Hines, Wheley, Kirkpatrick, Shraner and Faucette, August.

Class No. 3, Rev.'d Messrs. Doll, Stanfield, Hill, Wiley and Montgomery, September.

Class No. 4, Rev.'d Messrs. Jordan, Alexander, Atkinson, Hughes and Currie, October.

4th. That the pastors of churches and stated supplies appeal to their congregation as soon as possible for funds to bear the expenses of these brethren to the army.

☞ City and State papers please copy.

"Why don't you wash the bottom of your feet, Johnny?" asked a grandmother of a boy, when he was performing the operation before retiring for the night. To which he gravely replied:

"Why, granma, doesn't think I'se goin' to stand up in bed, does ye?"

COLLECTION OF CONFEDERATE TAX.

The Secretary of the Treasury has recently issued the official instructions for the collection of the Confederate taxes. We copy some parts of the circular, which are of general interest to our readers.

Immediately after his appointment, each district collector shall give public notice requiring the persons mentioned in the fifth section of the tax act, of April 24, 1863, and hereinafter set forth in article thirteen of these instructions, to attend at such places as he may appoint, on or before the 1st of July, 1863, or at the time of beginning business, and register, in the form to be prescribed by the commissioner of taxes, a true account of the name and residence of each person, firm or corporation engaged or interested in the business, with a statement of the time for which, and the place and manner in which the same is to be conducted, and such other facts as may be requisite to ascertain the amount of tax upon such business for the past or future, according to the provisions of said act.

At the time of such registry, the district collector shall collect the specific tax for the year ending 31st December, 1863, and such other tax as may be due on sales or receipts in such business at the time of such registry, and the collector shall make such registry, and give a receipt for the amount in duplicate, specifying therein the separate sums received as specific tax, and tax on sales or receipts; and one receipt he will deliver to the tax payer, and the other he will forward to the State collector, as in case of other receipts for taxes.

There shall be a separate registry and tax for each business, and for each place of conducting the same. But no tax is required for the mere storage of goods at a place other than the registered place of business. Upon every change in the place of conducting a registered business, there shall be a new registry, but no additional tax, and so also upon the death of any person conducting such business, or upon its transfer to another person, there shall be a new registry in the name of the person to continue the business, but no additional tax shall be required.

The following are the occupations, trades and persons taxed under the provisions of the fifth section of the tax act and the specific and general tax to be collected at the time of registry.

Occupation.	Specific Tax.	General Tax.
Auctioneers,	$50	½ of one per cent. on gross sales of stock or securities for money. 2½ per cent. on gross value of all other things from 24th April to 30th June, 1863, both days inclusive.
Apothecaries,	50	2½ per cent. on gross sales.
Bankers,	500	None
Brewers,	100	2½ per cent. on gross sales.
Brokers,	200	
Butchers, Bakers, Bowling Alleys, Billiard rooms,	50 each	1 per cent. on gross sales. To be paid by the owner.
Commission merchants and commercial brokers,	200	2½ per cent on all sales.
Cattle brokers,	50	2½ per cent. on gross sales.
Circus,	100	and $10 for each exhibition, to be paid by the manager.
Confectioners,	50	2½ per cent. on gross sales.
Dentists,	50	
Distillers,	200	20 per cent. on gross sales.
Distillers of fruit for ninety days or less.	$60	50 cents per gallon on first ten gallons and $2 per gallon on all spirits distilled beyond that quantity.
Hotels,	500	First class.
Inns,	300	Second class.
Taverns,	200	Third class.
Eating houses,	100	Fourth class.
	30	Fifth class.
Jugglers and exhibitors of shows,	50	
Lawyers,	50	
Livery stable keepers,	50	
Pawnbrokers,	200	
Pedlars,	50	2½ per cent. on gross sales.
Physicians,	50	
Photographers,	50	2½ per cent. on gross sales.
Retail dealers,	50	2½ per cent on gross sales.
Retail dealer in liquor,	100	10 per cent. on gross sales.
Surgeons,	50	
Theatres,	500	5 per cent on all receipts, to be paid by owners of building.
Tobacconists,	50	2½ per cent. on gross sales.
Wholesale dealers,	200	2½ per cent. on gross sales.
Wholesale dealers in liquor,	200	5 per cent. on gross sales.

The several persons mentioned in article 13, who are required under the tax act to make returns of sales, shall be required by the district collector to make further returns to the assessor at the end of every three months, from the 1st July, 1863, of the gross amount of sales made by them during said quarter, and to pay the amount of tax which is chargeable thereon to the said collector. The form for such return will be furnished by the commissioner of taxes.

If, on the 1st day of July, 1863, a commission merchant holds in store, on account of producers, or any other person, corporation or firm, any of the articles enumerated in section one of the tax act, or any of agricultural products of the growth or production of any year preceding the year 1863, he will be required to make full return thereof to the assessor, and to pay the tax of eight per centum upon the value of such articles or products. The person holding such articles, whether as owner, agent, or factor, will be required to make the return and pay the tax. So, also, every person who, as trustee, guardian, tutor, curator or committee, executor or administrator, or as agent, attorney in fact or factor, of any person or persons, whether residing in the Confederate States or not, and every receiver in chancery, clerk, register or other officer of any court, shall be answerable for the doing of all such acts, matters and things as shall be required to be done in order to the assessment of the money, property, products and income under their control, and the payment of taxes thereon, and shall be indemnified against all and every person for all payments on account of the taxes in said act specified, and shall be responsible for all taxes due from the estates, income, money or property in their possession, or under their control.—*Richmond Examiner.*

Interesting Correspondence.

The following correspondence will explain itself:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, N. C.,
ADJ'T. GEN'L'S OFFICE (MILITIA.),
Raleigh, June 16, 1863.

Gentlemen:—Your letter of June 3d has been received. In it you assert, that the "highest Judicial authority to the State has decided that Militia officers have no right to arrest deserters," and intimate that, in your opinion, it is wrong for the Executive of the State to expect militia officers to do an unlawful act in obedience to orders issued from this office.

Perhaps, General, you will be surprised to learn that no such decision has ever been made. The case in which it has been reported that such a decision was made, has been so misunderstood that I applied to the Judges of the Supreme Court, now in session, for the facts of the same, and the decision, if any rendered therein. Below you will find their response.

By it, you will perceive that there was no decision as to the authority of the Governor. That the parties were admitted to bail and bound over to make their appearance at the Superior Court, when the point could be made, and the case brought before the Supreme Court for final adjudication. In the consultation by the Supreme Court, it was admitted by all the Judges that the Legislature had the power to confer the authority in question upon the Governor, but the Judges were not aware of the passage of an act, in February, 1863, which had not at that time, been published, by which the power is given to the Governor, during the war, to call out the militia for local and temporary service, chapter 51st, section 1, acts '63. Indeed had the act been called to their attention, it is doubtful whether it would have applied to orders issued before its ratification.

I have consulted with some of the most eminent jurists of the State, both at the bar and on the Supreme Court bench, and have been advised that this act unquestionably confers the power upon the Governor to order out the militia for the performance of any local or temporary service, which he may deem necessary for the public defence, and that the arrest of deserters and recusant conscripts, is a service of this character.

The Governor has accordingly through me, as Adjutant General, issued orders for their arrest, and it is expected and required of every militia officer, in this time of trial and danger, to exert himself to the utmost, in order that the law may be enforced, and the ranks of our army kept full.

I am, General, very respectfully,
DANL. G. FOWLE,
Adjutant General.

BRIG. GEN. G. A. MCCRAW,
18th Brigade, N. C. M., Mt. Airy.

EXPLANATORY LETTER FROM JUDGE PEARSON.

At the request of the Adjutant General I make the following statement with the concurrence of the other two Judges.

In March last, I came to this place to meet the other Judges in reference to the question of the Adj't. Generalship, I stated to them that just before I left home a petition for a writ of *habeas corpus* had been presented to me in behalf of four men confined in the jail of Yadkin county on a charge of murder; that the facts involved the authority of the Governor to use the militia in the manner he was doing, for the purpose of arresting conscripts; that I could find no clause in the Constitution, no Ordinance of the Convention, and no Act of Congress or the Legislature conferring such power on the Governor, and had put off the return day for the purpose of seeing on what ground the power of the Governor was placed, supposing there might be some recent legislation to which my attention had not been called, and of consulting with them as it was a very important matter. I stated to them that these facts were undisputed—a fight had taken place, between a band of recusant conscripts and a squad of the militia of Yadkin county who were attempting to arrest them under the order of the Governor; two men were killed on each side; the petitioners were recusant conscripts in company with the others at the time and for the purpose of the present inquiry were to be taken as a part of the band, although in their petition they alledged that they had not taken sides with the others.

After an interchange of views and remarks on the subject we all concurred that there was no clause in the Constitution, Ordinance of the Convention, Act of Congress, or Act of the Legislature as far as we were informed, giving such power to the Governor. Governor Vance happened to come into the room and I took the liberty of stating the matter to him and of asking him if there was any Ordinance, Act of Congress or of the Legislature under which the order issued. He replied, his attention had not been particularly directed to it, that he had received a letter through Col. Mallett, eminating from the Secretary of War, requesting him to issue the order, and did so, believing it was necessary for the purpose of executing the Act of Congress. I replied no one could question his motives, but when a question of Law was raised, we had to go into particulars, and the object now was to see whether there was any clause in the Constitution, Ordinance, or Act of Congress or of the Legislature under which

the order could be supported. I then said I would go into the office of the Secretary of State and see if he could find any. The Secretary told me he knew of none. I returned and our conclusion was that there was none.

Before leaving Raleigh I asked Judges Battle and Manly how I should dispose of the matter, saying of course the men are entitled to bail. Judge Manly replied certainly, but as this is only a preliminary matter it may be well not to express any definite opinion, and the better way will be to have no formal investigation; allow the men to give bail on the ground that they are entitled to it, taking the facts to be as alledged by the State, and in this preliminary stage it was not necessary or proper for you as a Judge to express a definite opinion on the question of Law; that should be reserved until the case came on for final adjudication. Judge Battle and myself both assented. Accordingly meeting with Mr. Gilmer one of the counsel for the prisoners in Salem, I stated to him what had been concluded on, told him to inform his associate counsel, Mr. Dobson and Mr. Armfield the Solicitor for the State, that there would be no trial and the prisoners might come prepared to give bail, which they did.

It is proper for me to add, that from what had taken place, I left Raleigh under the impression that the Governor had or immediately would revoke the order, and on my way meeting with the Sheriff of Forsyth and Captain Burnet of Stokes, as stage companions, and learning from Burnet that he was going to arrest some conscripts, I told him he had better delay his action as the order of the Governor would, I had no doubt, be revoked in a few days. It is proper also to add, that I learn from Governor Vance the order would have been revoked, but for the fact, that after I had left Raleigh, his attention was called to the Act of the last Legislature authorizing the Governor to call out the militia for local and temporary service, chapter 51, section 1, and under this he supposed the orders as subsequently modified were authorized.

Upon that question the Judges are not at liberty to give an opinion until it is presented by a case.

R. M. PEARSON,

THE FORREST DIFFICULTY.

For two or three days past we have been made acquainted with the facts that a personal difficulty has occurred at Columbia between Gen. Forrest and Lieut. Gould, of Morton's battery, in Forrest's command. From motives of prudence we forbore to make public mention of such news until we could obtain the facts in the case. We have since learned the particulars from a friend, every way reliable, who writes us from Columbia.

Lieut. Gould is the son of a well known wealthy merchant of Nashville, and was attached to Capt. Morton's battery of light artillery. During the engagement at Sand Hill, Ga., on Forrest's recent Rome expedition, and more recently at Franklin, Tenn., it was charged by Gen. Forrest that Gould had deserted his guns and left them in the hands of his sergeant.—Forrest then requested the chief of artillery to relieve Gould from duty and to promote his sergeant in his stead.

So soon as Gould heard of it, burning with remorse and under the weight of mortified pride he sought the General who was then dining at Mrs. Gallaways. The General seeing that the Lieutenant was exasperated, informed him that he could see him at the quartermaster's office after dinner. Accordingly after dinner, Forrest found Lieut. Gould quietly awaiting his arrival. Lieut Gould then interrogated General Forrest as to whether he made the charges we have alluded to above, and Forrest replied by inclining his head. Gould then pronounced the charges false. It is said G. snapped a pistol from under his coat, but this he emphatically denies. Forrest quickly opened a pocket knife and stabbed Gould between the 6th and 7th rib on the side, the full length of the blade, about three inches, penetrating the lung. Gould then immediately turned and shot Forrest the ball entering the left lumbar region and passing directly down to the crest of the illium—the intestines being uninjured. The ball was skillfully extracted by Surgeon S. W. Fryarson, assisted by Dr. Newman. He is not considered dangerously hurt. Lieut. Gould is at the Nelson House, Columbia, and will also most likely recover.—*Chattanooga Rebel.*

PRAYER FOR PEACE.

A pious correspondent in the following modest card, proposes a union of all christians wherever they may be on the first Sabbath in July next, to pray for the restoration of peace. The proposition is in these words:

TO ALL CHRISTIANS AT HOME AND IN THE ARMY.

Dear Brethren:—We propose that in all religious services, whether in camp or in our churches, that special prayer be made on the 1st Sabbath in July, say the opening prayer, for a speedy peace. Where it is impossible to assemble with the people of God, let us retire at half past 10 o'clock (on that day) to our closets and pray for peace.

FAITH.

It is almost the universal desire of the people of the South, that we should have an early and an honorable peace. There are however, those who do not desire it yet, perhaps, upon any terms. Their coffers are not yet filled with ill-gotten gain, or if filled, their desire for money is not yet satisfied. Others have an unholy ambition to gratify—an eminence in view which they have not yet attained. Others gloat upon the battle field—the flow of human blood does not easily satiate them—reckless of life, oblivious of death and of eternal judgment, they would drive on, till mourning and poverty and blood and ruin fill the land.

The desire for peace is a pious one. War is antipodes to piety, to sound morals, to social and moral fidelity, and to the prosperity of the church and of the nation; hence, every man should seek peace with his fellows—every nation with other nations of the earth. It should be sought and pursued after, with diligence, humility, prayer, ingeniousness, and with a due regard to the rights of others.

We hail therefore, any proposition for prayer, on the part of christian people, as an omen of better days. Let us pray, trusting in God alone. He works strangely, incomprehensibly yet He works efficiently powerfully and often instantly upon nations as upon individuals.—Let general, consentaneous, earnest, faithful prayer be offered up to God, with an humble sincere yielding up of the whole matter to Him—to his management and guidance, and He will hear and answer.—*N. C. Christian Advocate.*

An old negro was on his dying bed. Some one had done him a great injury, the forgiveness of which his faithful minister had laboured hard to induce him to profess. At length, when just on the verge of the border-land, a strong, last appeal was made: "Tom, won't you forgive him?" "Well, massa, if I'm going to die, I suppose I must; but if I ever do get well, I'll give him another dig."

MESSAGE OF THE GOVERNOR.

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Commons:

The reasons for my calling you together at such an unseasonable time and so soon after your adjournment, will be found in the accompanying able and interesting report of the Public Treasurer.

The gravity of the question, whether considered in reference to its probable effect upon the finances and credit of the State, or upon the interest of the people and the success of our common cause, will, I trust constitute an ample apology for my action in calling you together, in which I need not say I was unanimously sustained by the Council of State.

By a recent act of Congress, all non-interest bearing Confederate Treasury Notes were classified and a limitation put on the time of funding them, as set forth in the accompanying report of the Public Treasurer. By this action, intended to reduce the great volume of paper money in circulation, by causing it to be funded, the notes of the two issues referred to were rendered of less value than those of later issues; and though to that extent it was a repudiation of them, no action would have been necessary on the part of the Legislature had the matter ended here. But the Legislature of the State of Virginia, being then in secret session, immediately provided against these issues being received in payment of taxes, with a view, as was said, to aid the operation of the act of Congress, by hastening the funding process; and soon thereafter the banks of the city of Richmond, actuated, no doubt, by the same patriotic but unfortunate motive, declining to receive them, it at once became a matter of serious concern with the Treasurer and myself whether some legislative action would not be required in self-defence, and if any were required, it must be soon, as the collection of the taxes begins in July.

The Ordinance of the Convention, No. 35, February Session, makes it the duty of the Treasurer to receive these issues; but if he were invested with power to reject them, it evidently would not become him to exercise it under circumstances so different from any contemplated by the framers of the Ordinance.

To continue to receive them after this partial repudiation of Congress, and after the Legislature and the metropolitan banks of Virginia had refused them, would of course have subjected that officer to the danger of filling the treasury with notes greatly depreciated, it might be, or perhaps entirely uncurrent.—There was no telling how soon the other banks of the country might follow the example of those of Richmond, nor what action other States might take; and of course it being impossible to fund it all, and inconvenient to fund any, so long as it would pass, it might be rushed into this State and paid into our Treasury. Such a result would be ruinous alike to her creditors, her officers and her soldiers.

This created a responsibility too great to be borne by the Public Treasurer, without Legislative sanction, and the matter is therefore submitted to you.

After a careful survey of the situation, I confidently recommend you to provide for the continued reception of these notes, as the safer and more honorable course. So far no other State has followed the example of Virginia, and no Banks outside of Richmond, in the whole Confederacy, have refused them. Our example may have a most happy influence upon the contemplated action of others. No more deadly blow could be stricken our cause than the repudiation of our currency. And that the honest, old-fashioned, debt-paying State of North Carolina should be among the first to dishonor the money paid her citizens for their substance and her soldiers for their blood, is something I should regret living to see.

If one issue of the Confederate notes be good then all are good, since the same honor is pledged for their redemption. It is exceedingly dangerous to take the first step towards dishonoring, in the slightest degree, our enormous volume of paper currency. The action of one forces the action of another, when if all stood firm the public credit might be saved—A refusal to receive these notes, from whatever cause and however weighty the reason, would create among the noncommercial classes the most general alarm and even distrust; and the want of confidence would become universal. The danger can now be stopped. If we fail to check it, in my opinion it will be beyond remedy.

The suggestions of the Treasurer in regard to the manner of providing against any probable loss, are well worthy of your consideration and I have no doubt will have great weight in your deliberations.

Desiring to detain you but a few days at this busy and inconvenient season, I refrain from bringing before you various other matters which might well claim your attention at a regular session. I will therefore only call to your notice one more subject.

The President of the Confederate States having called upon me for 7,000 militia, it becomes important to revise the existing militia law in certain particulars, both to facilitate their raising and equipment with all possible speed, and to enlarge the lists of exempts for the proper protection of the State. In regard to these amendments I will take pleasure in consulting with and assisting your military committees.

Permit me to thank you for your prompt assemblage at my call, and to congratulate you upon the improved condition of our affairs, State and national.

Since you adjourned our gallant armies have again won great victories, and driven back with slaughter and confusion the vast forces of the enemy. The danger of suffering for the lack of food has happily passed, and the goodness and mercy of God has visited us with a harvast almost unparalleled, while the growing crops everywhere promise epual bounteousness.

Let us gather fresh courage from these Divine blessings, and struggle with renewed strength for the honor and independance of the country.

Z. B. VANCE.

The Magnolia Weekly.—We regret to see that our former young townsman, Mr. O. P. Haines, in consequence of impaired health, has withdrawn from the Magnolia. During his brief connection with this excellent Weekly, he has contributed largely to its success. Mr. Wm. A. J. Smith has purchased Mr. H.'s interest, and is now the sole proprietor. The editorial duties of the Magnolia will in the future be discharged by Mr. James D. McCabe, Jr., with whom Mr. H. C. Barrow has been associated. We wish the Magnolia and all concerned continued prosperity.—*Pet. Ex.*

PEOPLE'S PRESS.

SALEM, N. C.

FRIDAY, JULY 3, 1863.

OUR TERMS.—Three dollars a year; two dollars for six months,—in advance.

The Legislature.

The Legislature assembled in extra session on Tuesday last, in Raleigh, pursuant to Proclamation by Gov. Vance. Probably the principal business before this body will be to decide whether the State will receive the old issues of Confederate notes for taxes, or not. If it should be decided not to receive the earlier issues, it will put the people to great inconvenience, and the policy of such a decision may well be questioned, under any circumstances. Should said currency be rejected by the Legislature, it would at once render it almost worthless in the holder's hands.

The destructive press of the State seems to be uneasy at this assembling of the Legislature, and we think somewhat unduly excited. The State Journal says: "From this assemblage unmixed mischief is generally expected, predicated on its conduct when last in session. We trust the general and we must add *reasonable*, expectation will be disappointed."

We "trust" the Legislature will, fearlessly and independently, act in such a manner as may be deemed most conducive to the welfare and prosperity of the people of North Carolina.—We repeat, there is not much fear to be apprehended of a collision between the State and Confederate governments, and we hope the rights and interests of the State will be protected by the Legislature, whenever and wherever they may be assailed. We are among those who believe North Carolina has done her full share in the prosecution of this war, and we hope measures will be adopted to protect the State from an undue drain of her population, or the most fearful consequences will ensue.

Since the above we have received the Governor's Message to the Legislature, recommending to provide for the continued reception of all Confederate notes, as the safer and more honorable course.

The Message appears elsewhere; the accompanying documents next week.

☞ The question is becoming seriously entertained, whether Western North Carolina can possibly spare any more men for the army, without entailing extreme suffering and privation upon those left at home. It is well known that in this section of the State there are comparatively few slaves, we depending, in a great degree, upon white labor, to carry on the industrial pursuits. Take away more men, and the most serious apprehensions are entertained for the future.

It has become a general remark, that the conscript law has been more strictly enforced in North Carolina than in any other Southern State, and it is high time that our State authorities should examine closely into this matter, and if North Carolina has furnished more men, in proportion, than other States, not another man should be permitted to leave, till the delinquent States have furnished an equal number.—This is nothing more than simple justice. It is doubtful whether Mississippi has yet sent her full quota, and it is stated that in one whole district in Georgia, (Cobb's) the conscript law has been suspended!—In what instance has North Carolina been spared or favored?—She is raked with a fine tooth comb for conscripts, and then her soldiers generally have to bear the brunt of the battles!—We ask no favors for North Carolina, but demand justice.

We do hope that our Legislature will not suffer itself to be intimitated by the leading destructives in or out of the General Assembly, but see to it that the people of North Carolina are not imposed upon in any manner. The decisions of our Courts and Judges are even called in question by the Confederate authorities, and a conflict threatened, while we hear no objections to similar decisions, under writs of *habeas corpus*, in other States.

LATE ELECTIONS.—In Wayne County, an election was held on Thursday of last week, to fill the vacancy in the Legislature caused by the resignation of Wm. K. Lane, when Benj. Aycock, (a Johnston man) was elected by 24 votes over James H. Everett, (a Vance man.)

In Wake County, at the election held on Friday last to fill the vacancy in the Legislature occasioned by the resignation of Gen. Fowle, Calvin J. Rogers, Conservative, was elected over Dr. L. C. Manly, Destructive, by a large majority,—upwards of 400.

☞ See advertisement of valuable property on waters of Abbott's Creek, for sale. Also the wants for soldiers.

FRESHET.—Last week we had showers of rain, we believe every day, and on Sunday evening and night we were visited with very heavy rains, which caused the largest freshet in Middle Fork and South Fork, known to the oldest inhabitants. Fences which were never known to have been touched by high water, were swept away, and a great deal of damage was done to the crops in low grounds. Many of our farmers suffered considerable loss, having a large portion of their wheat and oats crops destroyed; yet we have the consolation to know that this destructive freshet was but limited in extent, Muddy Creek and the Yadkin River having not overflown their banks to any great degree.

A portion of the Plankroad Bridge, at lower end of town, which was repaired a short time since, was again destroyed, and we learn all the bridges on Middle Fork and South Fork have been swept away.

For several days a boat was used to convey pedestrians across the creek, at this place, and on Wednesday a footway was constructed.

There was danger of the wheat, which yields so abundantly this year, being injured by the weather, but this week it has been more favorable.

THE DEAF AND DUMB AND BLIND.—We have received a pamphlet copy of the "Biennial Report of the North Carolina Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and Blind, from September 1, 1860 to September 1, 1862." There were 27 pupils in attendance in the Blind department from Sept. 1st, 1860, to July 1st, 186 ; and 42 in attendance in the Deaf Mute department during the same period.

TAX IN KIND.—We learn from the State Journal, that Edward Bradford, of Hillsboro', a Norfolk refugee, has been appointed Controlling Quartermaster for the collection of the tax in kind for this State.

We think North Carolina could have furnished a man equally well qualified for the office, and if so, should have had the preference.

SUPREME COURT.—We select the following among the opinions delivered since our last:

By Pearson, C. J.—In Newsom vs. Kinnamon, from Forsyth, affirming the judgment.

In Worth vs. Gray, in equity, from Randolph, decretal order affirmed.

By Battle, J.—In Clark vs. W. N. C. Railroad, from Iredell, affirming the judgment.

In State vs. Murphy, from Rowan, no error.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT BOARD.—The Internal Improvement Board, which met in this city on Friday, made the following appointments of Railroad Directors:

Directors in N. C. Railroad.—John Everett, of Wayne; John D. Flanner, of Craven; R. S. Tucker, of Wake; Captain Albert Johnson, of Wake; John Berry, of Orange; C. P. Mendenhall, of Guilford; D. A. Davis, of Rowan; Gen. Wm. S. Means, of Mecklenburg.

Raleigh and Gaston Railroad.—R. W. Lassiter, Granville; J. B. Littlejohn, Franklin; George Little, Wake.

Western N. C. Railroad.—Joseph Carthey, N. W. Woodfin, S. B. Erwin, W. W. Avery, A. M. Powell, G. F. Davidson, Wm. Murphey and F. E. Shober.

THE CAVALRY FIGHT IN LOUDOUN

We have a few additional particulars of the cavalry fight in Loudoun last week, and from these we learn that the affair was one of much more importance than was at first supposed. Our information represents that the enemy were driven out of Middleburg on Wednesday evening by the brigade of Gen. Robertson.—On Thursday morning the fight was renewed, and at first the enemy were driven back, with the loss of some 400 prisoners, belonging to a Rhode Island cavalry regiment. In the afternoon the enemy was heavily reinforced, and throughout the remainder of the day the fighting is represented to have been quite severe, and altogether indecisive. On Friday morning heavy fighting was again commenced, and report states that the enemy opened upon our columns with artillery, inflicting considerable damage upon the brigade of Gen. W. H. F. Lee and another brigade. This, however, is mere rumor, and not wholly entitled to credit. This much we are confident of—that up to noon of Thursday we had a decided advantage in the series of fights that had taken place; and we have a firm faith in the gallantry and ability of our cavalry to contend successfully with the forces under Stoneman.

We understand that a dispatch was yesterday afternoon received at the War Department from General R. E. Lee, stating that the forces under General Stuart had been contending with the enemy's cavalry for several days with success. This is all that we were able to learn of the fight up to a late hour last night. If Gen. Lee telegraphs that our forces have been successful, there is no doubt of the result, and we therefore conclude that the enemy have been repulsed, if not signally, at least successfully.—*Rich. Dispatch, 23d.*

The Raleigh Progress of the 27th inst. says: —We give by telegraph the arrival of a Steamer at Wilmington, with clothing for our soldiers. This is a State enterprise entirely. Col. Crossan, Capt. Hughes and Col. McRae having been sent to Europe by our State authorities, to purchase, on State account, clothing for our brave men in the field. We learn that the Steamer purchased was a large, fine one, and suppose she brought a heavy cargo. We congratulate Col. Crossan and those associated with him upon the success of the enterprise.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

During the week we have received the following, which we give as we find it in the papers.

The Baltimore American of the 22d, has been received.

A telegram from Harrisburg, dated 22d, says that the rebels are reported to be 40,000 strong at Hagerstown, and fortifying. The troops at Harrisburg are expecting marching orders immediately.

Gov. Curtin received a dispatch from Chambersburg which states that Jenkins was at Waynesboro' last evening. He had been plundering the houses among the mountains.

Gen. Couch has received a dispatch confirming the report that the rebel cavalry were at Gettysburg.

The force that went to McConnelsville helped themselves to whatever they wanted in the stores, collected together a large number of cattle and horses, and then moved off towards Hancock, Md.

A small mounted force rode into Frederick Saturday, paroled the sick soldiers in the hospitals, took a few horses and left.

No attack has been made, so far, on Harper's Ferry.

Three thousand laborers have been called into service, and negroes freely impressed, for the thorough fortification of Baltimore.

Nothing definite is published in regard to the movements of Gen. Lee's army, or of Hooker's.—*Richmond Sentinel.*

THE SCARE AT WASHINGTON.

A gentleman who came through the lines since the capture of Winchester by our forces, says that the newspapers convey a very inadequate idea of the extent of the alarm at Washington, produced by the news of the advance of Gen. Lee's army.—Every available man was being hurried to the capital for its defence, and the whole city was in a perfect furore of alarm and excitement.

Official information, received here, states that under the influence of this excitement Burnside's corps has been ordered from Kentucky to constitute a portion of the army designed for the defence of the Yankee Sodom.

Hooker has crossed the Potomac and entered Maryland to defend Washington City, and if possible frustrate Lee's designs upon Pennsylvania.—He left his buildings at Aquia Creek under the protection of his gunboats, but a detachment of the 15th Virginia cavalry fired them under cover of darkness, on Monday night last, and succeeded in destroying every shanty, ware house and other building, together with a portion of the magnificent wharf recently constructed by the U. S. Government. The railroad from Acquia Creek to Fredericksburg was left intact by the Yankees, and the iron is now being appropriated to the use of the Richmond and Fredericksburg railroad. The bridges constructed on this railroad by the Yankees, are superb structures, and have not yet been destroyed for prudential reasons. The Sentinel estimates Hooker's effective force, at the time of the evacuation, at sixty thousand.

RESISTING THE DRAFT IN THE NORTH.

A telegram from West Cornwall, Connecticut, states that a company of men have established themselves in Goshen, Connecticut, who are reported to be deserters from the army, together with some disloyal men in that vicinity. They are fortifying every mountain with the purpose of resisting the draft. Great excitement exists in that region.

GREAT PEACE MEETING IN ILLINOIS.

There has been an immense Democratic gathering in Springfield, Illinois. One hundred thousand people were present. Forty-five hundred wagons and other vehicles were in procession. Gen. Richmond presided. Speeches were made by Messrs. Voorhees, S. S. Cox, and others. The administration was denounced. The return of Vallandigham is demanded. The resolutions declare Illinois a sovereign power, oppose further prosecution of the war, for peace upon the basis of a restoration of the Union, and call for a National Convention.

The correspondent of the New York Herald, June 18th, speaking of Gen. Lee's movement, says:

It seems to be satisfactorily determined that the rebel army that moved up the Shenandoah at first, and which is now despoiling Southern Pennsylvania, is but the advance of the great army of invasion the rebels have so quietly created. It consists of but two corps, those of Longstreet and Ewell, Lee accompanying them in person. These corps are estimated to number thirty thousand men each, making the total force now in the upper valley, in Maryland and in Southern Pennsylvania, sixty thousand men. D. H. Hill is now following with his corps, having passed the vicinity of Thoroughfare Gap on Tuesday. He has thirty thousand men. These with Stuart's cavalry make a total effective force of one hundred thousand men, now definitely known to be engaged in this invasion. They have more troops in reserve, as they have fully ascertained. Yesterday, they appeared in force with infantry, artillery and cavalry at Beverly Ford, as if to assure us that they have not withdrawn all their force on the South side of the Rappahannock.

VICKSBURG.

The Yankee dates from Vicksburg to the 16th state that the bombardment had slackened. Pemberton was throwing up an inner line of works, to fall back upon in case the outer line was carried by sapping and mining. Osterhaus still holds Big Black bridge. The western shore of the Mississippi, from Milliken's Bend to Vicksburg, is said to be full of Confederate troops. The Confederates hold Richmond and New Carthage, and are receiving daily accessions from the Wachita river. The Confederates are sent across the Mississippi from De Soto during the night, to reinforce Vicksburg. Pemberton receives supplies in the same way.

FROM THE WEST—HEAVY FIRING AT VICKSBURG.

JACKSON, June 24.—The firing at Vicksburg still continues, and is far heavier than any ever heard before. Official dispatches state that General Chalmers sunk three transports below Memphis on the 20th and disabled another.

OPERATIONS ON THE NORTHERN LINE.

"Imboden has done millions of damage at Cumberland, Md.; destroyed all the workshops machinery locomotives, cars, &c, there; every bridge from the Little Capon river for some distance west of Cumberland completely destroyed; the immense tunnel destroyed. The great iron bridge knocked all to pieces. Eleven shots of a three-inch rifle gun brought the whole structure of 400 feet of magnificence into the water. This is the greatest lick of the kind we ever gave them. White has broken the railroad between Harper's Ferry and the Point of Rocks; burnt up one wagon train, but did not get the horses. So Milroy has yet the Maryland Heights, and no communication with any one, and I dare say no one would desire any with him."

The forces which the enemy know us to have in Maryland and Pennsylvania, are not idle. We publish an account to-day which shows that the Baltimore and Ohio railroad is closed to the public for a long time. Imboden has been experimenting on bridges and tunnels with great success. We learn, too, that large numbers of fine beeves, which make excellent food for good soldiers, have crossed the Potomac in search of Virginia pastures. In short, our men are not idle.

The whereabouts of Gen. Lee is not definitely known. A telegram from Harrisburg, dated the 22d, states that our forces are at Greencastle, Pa., in heavy column, and that a demonstration on Harrisburg is confidently expected. Another of the same date from Baltimore, says there are only 7 or 8000 rebels in Maryland, and that Maryland Heights are strongly fortified and still hold out; and yet of General Lee's movements, it says, the public are profoundly ignorant.

A private letter copied by permission in the Enquirer, from a Confederate soldier, dated near Williamsport, Md., speaks of the long and weary marches our troops have accomplished since leaving Fredericksburg, over the mountains and river into Maryland, they being obliged to support Gen. Jenkin's cavalry. Gen Rhodes' brigade leaves there to-morrow, it says, and we are to get horses and leave soon too.—They are only seven miles from the Pennsylvania line, and if the rumor of Rhodes' brigade being mounted at Fredericksburg is correct, he is now, no doubt, at or near Harrisburg, Penn. Well may the Mynheers quake.

Richmond is thoroughly fortified, and a supporting force of 20,000 is in striking distance. The telegraph wires bring intelligence this morning that 30,000 men, under Dix and Keyes are moving up the Peninsula. Preparations have been making for the defence of Richmond for some time, and militia organizations have been constantly going on, so that whatever could be done in its defence has been effected.—There is no great danger, unless reinforcements from Gen. Lee are cut off by their cavalry, and a large army suddenly massed before the City, which is scarcely probable.

FROM THE EAST.

There are no movements of interest going on in this quarter. Negro soldiers have made their appearance at Swift Creek.—They are well armed and equipped.

Suffolk has not been consumed nor evacuated, says the Express.

FROM THE WEST.

Morgan is over the Cumberland, near Carthage, with 5,000 troops.

From Cincinnatti we learn that 900 rebels are in South Indiana, near Panola.—Their object is to burn the bridges on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad.

Vicksburg is still beleagured. We have no additional news from that quarter.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The gunboat James Adger has arrived at Fortress Monroe with the officers and crew of the Atlanta, captured near Savannah.

Pleasanton claims a victory over Stuart in the cavalry fight at Middleburg.

About 150 Yankee prisoners, captured, we learn, at Port Hudson, passed through this city on Sunday last, on their way to Richmond.

Later from the North.

The New York *Herald* of the 29th, says that our forces re-occupied Chambersburg that morning, and gutted all the stores at that place and Greencastle and denuded the whole country of horses and cattle. Farmers have been driving off their cattle.

A portion of our forces were also reported at Unionstown, 40 miles distant from Pittsburg, Pa.

RICHMOND, June 29.—There was heavy cavalry skirmishing on the line between Snickers and Ashly Gaps, on Sunday, Monday and Tuesday of last week.

YANKEE RAID FROM THE PENINSULAR.

It appears from our Richmond exchanges that on Friday morning some ten Yankee vessels were reported to be at the White House, on the Pamunky river, and at an early hour a body of from 800 to 1200 Yankee cavalry moved off by Tunstall's Station, and proceeded Northward. The Whig sums up their operations thus:

The Yankees, on landing from their gunboats and transports at the White House on Thursday, immediately disembarked a locomotive and a train of cars, which, in two hours time, they had upon the track of the York River Railroad and in running order. The train which consisted chiefly of flats and box cars, soon afterwards, laden with cavalry and infantry, started up the road, and reached Tunstall's Station. They remained here until 5 o'clock in the evening when an expedition, composed of two thousand cavalry and two pieces of artillery, set off upon a raid through Hanover county. They reached Dr. Brockenbrough's, about four miles above Old Church, at 8 o'clock yesterday morning, and stole all his horses and mules, and three or four negro men. Arriving at Hanover Court House about 12 o'clock, they fired into a material train from Richmond on the Central Road, but without inflicting any damage, and the train immediately returned to the city. They cut the telegraph wires at this point, and but little is accurately known as to their movements afterwards. It is presumed, however, that they proceeded to damage the road as much as possible, this being doubtless a part of their programme.

They next proceeded to the South Anna bridge, where they encountered a body of our troops, and a fight commenced at 2 o'clock P. M., with what result we have not heard. It is hoped, however, that our men kept them in check until the arrival of reinforcements.

The telegraph was, last evening, working freely on the Fredericksburg road to the junction, where the main body of our troops guarding the bridges were posted.

The enemy burnt barns, and attempted to destroy crops on their progress through the county. They also stole horses and all moveable property on the route.

They came near capturing the Tappahannock stage yesterday morning. It got within two miles of Old Church, when the driver heard that the Yankees were in the neighborhood, and turned back to Richmond.

The main object of this raid is undoubtedly to cut off our railroad communications with

Northern Virginia and the Valley, and thus isolate General Lee's army from the Capitol.—Thus far it seems to have succeeded quite well, but a check may be put upon it before it proceeds much farther.

It is now believed that the number of troops who landed at the White House on Thursday, was 4,000.

STILL LATER.

The following from the Dispatch gives u late particulars:

The train which took out the troops on the Central road returned at 11 o'clock last night. From the officers on board this train we have some fuller particulars of the raid upon the road yesterday afternoon. Before attacking the bridges over the South Anna, the enemy destroyed the trestle work on the road near Hanover Court House and tore up the track for some distance. They then attacked the bridge, which was guarded by only 80 men, belonging, we are informed, to the 44th N. C. Perhaps there has not been more determined and desperate gallantry exhibited during this war than was exhibited by these gallant men in defence of the bridge. For upwards of an hour they contended with twelve hundred of the enemy's cavalry and two pieces of artillery, and only yielded when completely overpowered. The Lt. Col. commanding this guard refused to surrender his sword, even after being overpowered, and it was not until he was ruthlessly knocked down with the butt of a musket that it was wrested from him. According to one account we had eight men killed in the action, whilst another states that we lost but three.

Whilst in Hanover they went to the residence of Col. Wickham, where they captured Gen. W. H. F. Lee, who has been there since he was wounded in the battle of Brandy Station, on the 9th. They conveyed him away in the carriage of Col. W., which they stole. They also burned the fine barn of Col. Wickham, and one or two other out buildings.

The 44th N. C. T. here spoken of, is commanded by Col. T. C Singletary; the Lieut. Colonel, who acted so bravely, is our old friend T. L. Hargrove, of Greenville.—*Ed. State Journal.*

Another body of Yankees are raiding through King Williams Co., Va. Several hundred Yankees reported captured in New Kent County. The Yankees are still in force at White House.

THE CONFEDERATES IN MARYLAND.

A letter from a Confederate soldier, dated Williamsport, Md., the 17th inst., gives the following account of the crossing into Maryland:

We tarried in Martinsburg only long enough to gather our spoils, and from thence came to this place, arriving here night before last. Martinsburg is strong for the old Union and several Yankees were found concealed in the houses, even after the owners had sworn that there were none there. All that part of Virginia, I fear, with but very few exceptions is unsound to the core.

But of all the sights I have ever seen, none can compare with this little town. On crossing the Potomac, and entering the place I was at the very head of the column. Not a soul, save a few boys and scattering Confederate cavalry, graced the scene. All the stores and every house was closed; and every window, and even curtain, was down, as if the sight of a rebel could not be tolerated. On advancing further into the town, a few faces (woman's curiosity) occasionally protruded from a window, and groups of men could be seen gathered on the street corners. At one corner about a half dozen young girls were collected who waved their handkerchiefs quite bravely and cheered us. This we have named Secession corner. I cut the buttons from my coat to give to these girls, for which I hoped to get in return breakfasts, dinners and suppers. But generally the women looked very grum, as if hesitating between a laugh and a cry, and the men looked serious, and were as mute as blocks of granite. All betrayed an evident fear. After dark, I went to town from our encampment, and saw a good many ladies on the streets. All declared their sympathy with the South, but said they were afraid to make manifest their preference, as their names would be repeated whenever the Yankees returned. But the men remained silent.

Little, however, did we care for those things and yesterday Gen. Rodes opened all of the stores, and made the proprietors sell to soldiers for Confederate money. Of course articles of every description were immediately advanced—coffee, for instance, at fifty cents per pound, and every other article in like proportion; but no greater extortion was allowed.

In the evening, all the men and officers, save the staff officers, were ordered out of town and the Government impressed everything it wanted, paying in Confederate money, and if that was refused paying none at all.

The merchants had concealed their goods in every conceivable place, but a rigid search soon brought them to light. The people say nothing to all this, but you can see that they sell with a bad grace.

By a dispatch received from Gen. Ewell last night, we hear of the capture of Winchester, with a great many spoils. Milroy deserted his army, and, coward like, escaped through Berryville accompanied by forty cavalry as an escort. His men are scattered all over the country.

Gen. Ewell will probably join us to-day or to-morrow, and future movements will depend upon circumstances.

Our cavalry, under General Jenkins, is already in Pennsylvania, and we are only 12 miles from the State line; and three days' march from Harrisburg. Gen. Ewel has men enough to whip any 50,000 militia the enemy can put before us. Our army is splendidly equipped. Of artillery there is no end, the enemy having left as many in our hands as we know what to do with, and a large amount of ammunition of all kinds.

Executor's Notice.

THE subscriber having at June Term of Forsyth County Court, qualified as Executor of the estate of V. N. Zevely, dec'd, hereby gives general notice to all creditors of said estate to present their claims, duly authenticated within the time limited by law, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

Debtors to the estate will also please to make payment.

A. T. ZEVELY, Executor.

Salem, June 12, 1863. 4t.

Hotel Closed.

THIS is to give notice to all persons that my house, known as the "EXCHANGE HOTEL," is no longer open for the reception of guests.

A. T. ZEVELY.

Salem, June 2d, 1863.

LATEST NEWS.

Gen. Ewell is reported holding Harrisburg, Penn., but it is doubtful, although Philadelphia papers state that he was within 26 miles of Harrisburg on the 24th ult.

FROM THE SOUTH.

SUMMIT, June 29.—The N. O. True Delta reports a fight at L. Fouche Crossing on the 23d. The Federal force numbering six regiments, our forces not numbered. After capturing a battery and losing 53 men, including Col. Walker, the Confederates were forced to retire.

JACKSON, June 29.

Official dispatches from General Dick. Taylor, dated Alexandria 26th, says, he stormed and carried at the point of the bayonet, with unloaded guns, the enemy's position at Berwick Bay, capturing over 1000 prisoners, ten heavy guns and a large amount of stores. The loss in killed and wounded not known.

FROM TENNESSEE.

ATLANTA, June 28.

On Wednesday the enemy in force were reported at Hooper's Gap, 15 miles from Shelbyville, there they were met by the 1st Ga., Reg't. The latter was repulsed with a loss of 200 killed and wounded.—They were reinforced on Thursday, and after a skirmish we held the ground. On Thursday the enemy took possession of Liberty Gap. A general engagement not expected.

Seven Brigades of General Rosencrans' troops attacked the Brigades of Generals Bates and Liddell, holding Hoover's and Liberty Gaps. Our men fought the enemy until out of ammunition, when they fell back.

FROM VICKSBURG.

JACKSON, June 24.

Advices from Vicksburg received, report no change in regard to affairs there. On the night of the 21st, the enemy sprung a mine to blow up an angle on the forts, which was a complete failure, killing a number of their own men.

The Vicksburg Citizen of the 16th, 18th and 23d is received, and says for 28 days an incessant shower of shells rained upon the city. The lowest estimate places the number at a thousand per day and but one casualty occurred. The streets are daily filled with people, including women and children who go about free from danger.

On Tuesday, while working off an edition of their paper, a thirteen inch shell passed through the office scattering cases about in every direction. No one was injured.

FROM THE NORTH.

PETERSBURG, June 30.

Northern dates of the 27th received. The Herald says the enemy progresses slowly but with a large force into Pennsylvania. Affairs at Harrisburg bear a more quiet aspect, though the country people with droves of cattle and horses are rushing into the city in large numbers. Fortifications for defence are going on rapidly.

Gen. Knisse has evacuated Carlisle; but at last accounts the rebels had not occupied the town. Much perplexity exists as to the exact route the Rebels have taken.

Early's division is at Getteysburg and Rhodes division is at Chambersburg.

General Milroy has been superceded by Col. Pierce.

The Herald publishes very interesting news from Port Hudson. A second assault was made on Port Hudson on the 14th inst. by the Union troops and they were again disastrously repulsed. The loss of field officers was very large in killed and wounded, amounting to no less than five Colonels. The Federals, though repulsed, fought bravely. Gen. Banks has not force enough to accomplish what he daringly attempts and wants reinforcements. It was expected that another assault would be made on the 19th. The latest from Vicksburg is to the 22d. Everything was going on favorably, and navigation was closed up to Memphis.

The destructive operations of the Rebel privateers in southern waters continued unabated. The Herald says the ocean is lit up by the Rebel sea devils. Four more vessels have been destroyed within the past day or two. One of which was a large side wheel steamer. Three rebel pirates a large steamer, a bark and a three masted schooner were hard at work off the Bay of Fundy. The merchants of Boston offer a reward of $10,000 for the capture of the bark Tacony.

A woman named Rosalie Legrand was brutally murdered in Columbia, on Saturday night, by W. T. Sanders and Frank B Thomas, both of whom fled after the commission of the deed, and for whose apprehension $500 reward is offered by John Bardell, Chief of Police of Columbia. The murderers robbed the woman of various articles of jewelry, three or four gold watches and $5,000 in Confederate money. We append the description and trust they may be apprehended:

Sanders is about 23 or 24 years old, good looking, rather dashing in appearance, about 5 feet 10 inches or 6 feet high, weighs 150 or 160 pounds, dark hair, cut short, hazel eyes, rather sallow complexion, black moustache—no other whiskers. He wore a breastpin, single stone, (diamond or imitation.) Had on yesterday a pair of patent leather boots, with a hole in the left boot near the toe about the size of a dime. He was a member of the 14th Virginia cavalry, belonged to A. P. Hill's staff, and was used as a spy by Gen. Lee. He called himself, when he committed the murder, Jacob Cooper.

Thomas is about 5 feet 8 inches high, weighs about 140 pounds, lungs, bumpy chin, somewhat blotchy clean shaved, and has a bad countenance. Had on a gold watch and chain, and wore a diamond cluster pin, with chain attached, held by a hand.

HARLEM OIL,

FRESH and Genuine. For sale at DRUG STORE

JUDGE MAGRATH'S DECISION.

We publish below the opinion of Judge Magrath, of South Carolina, in the matter of Leopold Cohn, in which he decides where persons liable to military duty under the conscription acts passed by the Confederate Congress, have placed substitutes in the army, such persons are not liable, after such substitution, to perform further military duty. Judge Magrath is the *Confederate* Judge for the District of South Carolina, and this opinion was delivered in February last. Judge M. has the reputation of being a learned lawyer and an able and upright Judge. We have not heard that either the soundness of *his* opinion or his loyalty has been questioned at Richmond; nor have we heard of any conflict gotten up by Mr. Secretary Seddon with the Governor of South Carolina, in opposition to this opinion of Judge M. Recently, Chief Justice Pearson and other Judges in this State have made similar decisions, and have discharged citizens unlawfully arrested by order of the Secretary of War; and these decisions, by Judges in *this* State, have been made not only the ground of interference by the Secretary with the rights and duties of our Judges, but our judiciary, our Governor, and the sovereignty of the State have been disregarded and insulted by the *re-arrest*, by order of the Secretary, of citizens thus discharged.

But we have no room to day for any extended remarks suggested by this decision. We may recur to the subject in our next. Meanwhile we invite the attention of our readers to the opinion which we give below.

It is the last clause of the following section of *General Order* No. 64, issued from the Adjutant and Inspector General's Office at Richmond, on the 8th of September last, that Judge Magrath adjudicates *void*, and which he declares the Secretary of War had no power to make. This is the section referred to:

"II. The reception of substitutes under eighteen years of age is hereby prohibited. The reception of substitutes into partizan corps is prohibited, as is also the reception of substitutes into any company not fully organized and received by the department. A *substitute becoming liable to conscription renders his principal also liable, unless exempted on other grounds.*" See General Order No. 64, section 14. [*Raleigh Standard.*]

IMPORTANT DECISION.

Re-enrolling men who have legally furnished substitutes, declared to be illegal and without authority.

In the Confederate Court, South Carolina District in the matter of Leopold Cohn. Magrath Judge.

Leopold Cohn became subject to military service under the conscription act of the Confederate Congress, approved 14th April, 1862.

The 9th section of that act provided, that persons not liable for duty may be received as substitutes for those who are, under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of War.

The Secretary of War, by an order through the Adjutant and Inspector General's office, dated 26th April, 1862, established the regulations which would apply to substitutes. By a compliance with these regulations, the person procuring the substitute, was to be discharged, when that substitute is accepted and enrolled.

The Conscription act, approved 16th April, 1862, called into service white men resident of the Confederate States, between the ages of 18 and 35 years, at the time the call or calls may be made, who are not legally exempted from military service.

By the amended conscription act, approved 27th September, 1862, the President is authorized to call out and place in the military service of the Confederate States, for three years unless the war should have sooner ended, all white men who are residents of the Confederate States, between the ages of 35 and 45 year, at the time the call or calls may be made; and who are not at such time or times, legally exempted from military service. Such call or calls to be made under the provisions and according to the terms of the act, to which the act of the 27th September, 1862, is an amendment.

Leopold Cohn, liable to service under the act of the 16th April, 1862, complied with the regulations of the War Department, issued by order of the Secretary of War, furnished a substitute who was accepted, enrolled and mustered in for three years, unless the war shall have been sooner ended. A discharge was therefore given to the said Leopold Cohn.

The substitute so accepted was not subject to the call or calls which might be made under the act of the 16th April, 1862. But if not already in the military service of the Confederate States, the whole is subject to the call or calls to be made under the act of the 27th September, 1862. It is claimed by the enrolling officers under General Orders No. 64, dated 8th September 1862, that in consequence of the substitute being within the class of persons upon whom the call or calls under the act of the 27th September, 1862, is to be made, he no longer answers the requirements of a valid substitute; that the discharge heretofore given to Leopold Cohn is invalid; and that he is now subject to military service under the act of the 16th April, 1862.

Congress has that large power, conveyed in the grant to it, to raise armies and provide rules for the government of the land and naval forces, by which it can deal with the question at issue, in such manner as it shall deem best for the public welfare.—Whatever may be the effect of the order of the Secretary of War, cancelling the discharge of Leopold Cohn, there is no doubt of the power of Congress to do so. Had Congress passed a special act concerning substitutes, it was competent for that body to repeal it, or to annul or qualify the discharges which had been obtained under it. The permission by Congress in such cases, given to individuals to substitute others for the performance of the military service required of them, cannot be considered a contract between the government, which it may at any time modify or extinguish. And the like power is, in my opinion, vested in the President of the Confederate States. As commander-in-chief of the army, unless restrained by the action of Congress, he may, upon consideration of public necessity, call upon those to perform military service who have been declared liable to this duty, but have been excused from or indulged in its exercise.

But that which distinguishes this case, is that Congress has delegated to an officer of the Government, the Secretary of War, the power to prescribe the regulations under which substitutes may be received. The regulations have been prescribed, the substitutes have been received under them, and the question in the case is, whether the Secretary of War has the same controlling power over the matter as belongs to Congress or could be exercised by the President. The question appears to be thus presented, because it cannot be maintained that any Act of Congress has been passed, destroying the privilege which has been secured by those who have had substitutes accepted for them. Nor is there any order of the President, by him directly made calling into military service those who have been thus exempted. Nor is the order of the Secretary of War cancelling discharges heretofore granted, to be referred to any other source for its authority than the 8th Section of the act approved 16th April, 1862. The Secretary of War having acted in the matter under the direct authority of this act, will be presumed to have continued the exercise of his power under the same source.

I do not consider the act approved 27th September, 1862, as requiring or supporting the order of the Secretary of War, which avoids a discharge properly obtained, because a substitute, when accepted, not liable to military service, may subsequently become so by the provision of another act. If the act of 27th September, 1862, was intended to invalidate the discharges which had been lawfully obtained by compliance with the regulations prescribed by the Secretary of War, it is reasonable to suppose that its language would in some manner have conveyed that purpose. But when it excepts from its operations those who are legally exempted from military service, he who exhibits a discharge, granted to him by competent authority, which exempts him from military service, is fairly to be considered as one of that class who are excepted from the operation of the act. And if Congress, by a new act, called into service those who were not liable under the former act, it could operate only on those who had not yet undertaken to render military service. If one had been already enrolled and mustered in for three years, unless the war shall have sooner ended, it is not to be supposed that he would be discharged for the purpose of being again enrolled and mustered in for the same term. There is no doubt that one, although not embraced in the terms of the act approved the 16th of April, 1862, nevertheless could by voluntary engagement, impose upon himself the same obligations of military service as if he were called out under that act. If by a subsequent act he became included in its provisions, both acts contemplating the same service, he would not be considered among those who were called forth by that subsequent act. He had, by his own engagement, consented to be considered as one who had been legally called. He had been accepted, and in that was recognized as one who had been properly called. To say that he was subject to a call for military service, while he was in the actual discharge of that service to which he had been presumptively already called, would seem to involve the question of actual and prospective liability in a great deal of confusion.

The act of the 27th September, 1862, can not be considered as sustaining the construction, that a substitute within the ages which it makes subject to the call of the military service is, by its operation, prevented from continuing to be, as he was when accepted, a legal substitute under the act of the 16th April, 1862. If the act of Congress then does not require that construction which is set forth in General Orders, No. 64, dated 8th, September, 1862, in these words, "a substitute becoming liable to conscription renders his principal also liable unless exempt on other grounds," and if no special order of the President has been issued to the same effect, it only remains to inquire whether, under the 9th section of the act approved 16th April, 1862, the Secretary of War was authorized to declare, by the General Orders No. 64, that for the cause there stated the liability of the principal for military should be renewed.

That the power given to the Secretary of War to make regulations for the admission of substitutes, would authorize him to modify these regulations according to his convictions of expediency, will not be disputed. But that such a power can be exercised so as to affect one who, having complied with established regulations, has thereupon been discharged, may well be doubted. Retrospective legislation having retro active operation, is a recognized, but very high power of government.—When exercised, it is always upon the ground of some manifest public policy. That Congress intended to admit in certain cases, the privilege of substitution, is clear. That it could take away that privilege by retrospective legislation, is equally clear. That its delegation to the Secretary of War of the power to make regulations concerning substitutes, would authorize that officer, if he had considered it necessary, to insert in the discharge, the condition that if by subsequent legislation the case of the proposed substitute was embraced, the substitution would be avoided, and the discharge inoperative, is also clear. But that without the insertion or expression of any such condition, Congress intended to confer the same high power of legislation, which is possessed, so that the Secretary of War could avoid a discharge, which he had granted upon his acceptance of a substitute cannot be maintained.

The orders of the Secretary of War, moreover, have expressly declared the cases in which the exemption of the principal, procured by the acceptance of his substitute, may be cancelled. If fraud or mistake be discovered, the exemption ceases. The expression of these two, as the cases in which exemptions would cease must have been from abundant caution. If not expressed, the same consequence would have resulted upon the discovery of either.—But the expression of these is significant of the fact that it was then considered, except in such cases, the discharge, if fairly obtained, was conclusive so far as the Secretary of War was concerned.

Considering that the act approved 27th September, 1862, does not support the construction in General Orders No 64, concerning the liability of principals who have furnished substitutes; and that no order of the President, as Commander-in-Chief has been issued touching this matter; and that the power given to the Secretary of War to make regulations concerning substitutes, does not authorize him, after he has granted a discharge, in a case where neither fraud nor mistake is alleged, to impose a new condition upon one who has been by his order discharged from military service, and by enforcement of that condition impose upon him the performance of that military service, from which the order of that officer has exempted him; I am of opinion that the detention of Leopold Cohn by the enrolling officer is illegal.—The order will therefore be entered for his discharge.

THE SOUTHERN ILLUSTRATED NEWS appears in an improved and very attractive form to-day, and the enterprising publishers, Messrs. Ayres & Wade, announce a contemplated addition from abroad to their corps of engravers. The new frontispiece is very handsomely designed and artistically engraved. A portrait of Lieutenant-General Ewell is one of the features of this issue. The proprietors offer a prize of $1,000 for a story by a Southern writer, which is a fair specimen of their liberal course towards literary men, which, we may say with truth, they initiated in the Confederacy.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

OBITUARIES.

We notice that the press of the State, have established the rule of publishing lengthy obituary notices as advertisements. We adopt the same—Hereafter five lines will be published gratis, but for every additional ordinary line of writing, ten cents must be forwarded, or the obituary notice will not be inserted. In all cases, the money must accompany the article.

DIED:

In Waughtown, on Monday the 22nd ult., JOHN HENRY HAUSER, aged 77 years and 20 days.

New Advertisements.

ADVERTISING.—For 12 lines, or less, first insertion One Dollar, and fifty cents for every subsequent insertion.

Executor's Sale.

THE subscriber, Executor of the last Will of Jesh Teague, dec'd, will sell at public auction, at the late residence of said deceased, on the 4th and 5th days of August next, all the following property, belonging to the estate of said deceased, viz:

Horses, Cattle, Hogs, and Sheep,
Wheat, Oats, and Hay;
a Wagon and Carriage;
a lot of Bacon and Lard:
Farming Tools; Household and Kitchen Furniture; and other valuable property.

Also two valuable tract of Land on which dec'd resided, containing 153 acres more or less. The land is well improved, with a good Dwelling House and Barn, and all necessary Outhouses, excellent Orchards and Meadows.

The land lies on the waters of Abbott's Creek, adjoining Abel Watkins and others.

Conditions made known on the day of sale.

☞ Notice is also hereby given to all persons having claims against the said deceased, to present them, duly authenticated, for payment within the time prescribed by law for that purpose, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

JAMES TEAGUE, *Executor.*

Forsyth County, July 3, 1863. ts.

Wanted for the Soldiers.

200,000 POUNDS CHERRIES, (Seeded), Blackberries, Apples and Peaches, Peeled and Unpeeled.

We again call on the ladies and little girls to dry all the fruit they possibly can for the Army. Do not be afraid of drying too many; the soldiers will be glad to get all you can dry. Surely the Ladies will dry a large quantity, so that their husbadns, sons, and friends can have something to eat besides meat and bread.

We also buy BACON

Bring on everything you can spare; we ought to do all we can.

Liberal prices will be paid.

E. L. HEGE, Commissary Ag't.

Salem, July 3, 1863. 3m-pd.

Pay Your Taxes.

THE citizens of Forsyth County are hereby respectfully informed that I have received from the Clerk of the County Court the list of taxable property for the year 1863, and hold it ready for inspection. They are further notified that I will attend at

Sides'	on Thursday 23d July.
Bethania,	on Friday 24th "
Old Town,	on Saturday, 25th "
Pfafftown,	on Monday, 27th "
Blackburn's,	on Tuesday, 28th "
Capt. W. Ebert's,	on Wednesday, 29th "
J. M. Stafford's,	on Thursday, 30th "
H. D. Swaim's (Waughtown)	on Friday, 31st "
Chaffin's Hotel, (Salem.)	on Saturday, 1st August
Capt E. J. Hine's,	on Monday, 3rd "
John Baston's,	on Tuesday, 4th "
E. Perry's,	on Wednesday, 5th "
Adam's	on Thursday, 6th "
Spencer Waggoner's,	on Friday, 7th "
Nathan Gurley's,	on Saturday, 8th "
Joseph Waggoner's	on Monday, 10th "
Winston,	on Tuesday, 11th "

For the purpose of receiving from the inhabitants of the several Districts in said County, their respective taxes, when and where it is expected that they will be promptly paid, as I am obliged to settle all the taxes on or before the 1st day of October next.

The tax is $2 40 on the poll, and 90 cents on the $100 valuation.

☞ All persons are respectfully requested to inform me of any property that the owners have failed to list that the law requires to be listed.

M. MASTEN, Sheriff.

Forsyth County, June 26, 1863. 8-5w

Notice to Conscripts.

ENROLLING OFFICE,
Sixth Congressional District,
Greensborough, June 12th, 1863.

THE commanding officers of the militia regiments in this district, comprising the counties of Alamance, Guilford, Forsyth, Stokes, Rockingham, Caswell and Person, are hereby requested to proceed at once to re-enroll all white male persons within the limits of their respective regiments, between the ages of 18 and 40 years.

This notice includes all those who have been previously exempted or detailed, or who have been discharged from service, from any cause whatever.

All contractors with the Confederate or State Government, making application for details, must have the certificate of the officer with whom they made the contract upon their application.

The commanding officers of the several regiments will assemble their men at the times and places hereinafter named for examination and enrollment, viz:

Col. Murray, 48th Regt., N. C. M., at Graham, Alamance county, on 25th and 26th June.
Col. Mebane, 67th Regt., N. C. M., at Greensboro, Guilford county, on 29th and 30th June.
Col. Coble, 68th Regt., N. C. M., at Greensboro, Guilford county, on 2d and 3d of July.
Col. Masten, 71st Regt., N. C. M., at Winston, Forsyth county, on 6th and 7th July.
Col. Matthews, 121st Regt., N. C. M., at Winston, Forsyth county, on 9th and 10th July.
Col Baily, 72d Regt., N. C. M., at Danbury, Stokes county, on 13th and 14th of July.
Col. Irvin, 69th Regt., N. C. M., at Wentworth, Rockingham county, on 16th and 17th of July.
Col. Dillard, 70th Regt., N. C. M at Wentworth, Rockingham county, on 20th and 21st July.
Col. Pinnix, 37th Regt., N. C. M., at Vanceyville, Caswell county, on 23d and 24th July.
Col. Hunt, 44th Regt., N. C. M., at Roxboro, Person county, on 27th and 28th July.

All Militia Officers will be required to attend and show their commissions to the Enrolling officer.

No conscript will be allowed to volunteer after his enrollment, or put in a substitute except at the camp of instruction. J. H. ANDERSON,
Enrolling Officer, 6th Congressional District.
W. R. CAPEHART,
8-5w. Surgeon C. S. A., Ch. Ex. Bd.

Leather or no Leather!

I HEREBY notify all persons whom it may concern, that I will not receive any hides to tan on shares, in any way, whatever, after the first of July next. I will not forget to thank all my old customers and all others that have patronised me.

One reason for refusing to tan on shares is for want of help; other reasons will be given in some other way. I will continue to buy hides as usual.

H. G. ANDERSON.

Forsyth County, June 12th, 1863. 6-3t-pd.

Executive Department, N. C.
ADJ'T GENERAL'S OFFICE, (MILITIA.)
Raleigh, June 17, 1863.

General Order,
No. 11.

I. THE COMMANDING OFFICERS OF the militia will immediately assemble their respective Regiments and enroll all able Bodied free white men and apprentices, residents of this State, who shall be of the age of 18 and under 40 years—not liable to or who have heretofore been exempted from the conscript act, and all between the ages of 40 and 45 years.

II. They will specify in said enrollment what persons claim exemption from militia service under the laws, and will note opposite the name of every such person, the ground upon which such exemption is claimed.

III. As soon as completed, the Muster Rolls are required to be forwarded to this office.

By order of Gov. VANCE.

DANIEL G. FOWLE,
June 26-2w. Adjutant General.

$25 REWARD!

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the morning of the 15th inst., my boy STEPHEN.—He was purchased in Richmond, Va., about four weeks ago, of R. H. Davis, and was raised near Hillsboro', N. C., where he probably will endeavor to make his way.

Stephen is about 18 years of age, of a copper color, rather spare built, and about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high. His upper front teeth are rotten off, which, however, cannot be discerned, without raising his lip, and has some scars on his left leg about the knee and calf, from a burn. No other particular marks recollected. He had on a low-crowned yellow hat and a gray roundabout when he left, and had a broad-cloth suit with him.

I will give the above reward for his delivery to me at Red Plains, Yadkin Co., N. C., or his confinement in any jail so that I can get him.

A. P. POINDEXTER.

June 19, 1863. 7-4t. pd

By the Governor of North Carolina.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, THE PRESIDENT OF THE Confederate States, by virtue of the authority vested in him by the Constitution, has made a requisition upon North Carolina for seven thousand men to serve within the limits of the State, for six months from and after the first day of August next; and whereas, it is desirable that, if possible, the troops should be raised by voluntary enlistment, with the right to select their own officers:

Now, therefore, I, ZEBULON B. VANCE, Governor of North Carolina, do issue this my Proclamation, calling on the patriotic citizens of the State to volunteer for State defence, and tender their services in companies, battalions and regiments, on or before the 17th of July.

The control and management of the troops raised under this Proclamation will be retained by the authorities of the State.

Orders for the enrolment of the militia, preparatory to a draft, in case it may be necessary, will be issued by the Adjutant General.

{SEAL} In witness whereof, ZEBULON B. VANCE, Captain General and Commander-in-Chief, hath signed these presents and caused the Great Seal of the State to be affixed.

Done at Raleigh, this 17th day of June, A. D., 1863, and in the year of American Independence the 87th.

By the Governor: Z. B. VANCE.

R. H. BATTLE, JR., Private Secretary.

June 26-2w.

PROSPECTUS.

THE undersigned will issue, in a few weeks, at Richmond, Va., a weekly journal, to be called "THE SOUTHERN PUNCH!"

It will be nearly a duplicate in size, form and general features of the world renowned London "Punch," so long an acknowledged power in the British Isles in the reformation of public abuses, and the enlightenment of the public mind, flashing as it did with the genius of Hood, of Jarold, and a host of wits, poets, and philosophic thinkers.

The proprietors of the "THE SOUTHERN PUNCH" being to the difficult task of successfully conducting such a journal the advantage of capital, abundant mental resources, and practical skill. The editor for many years past, has been connected, in a leading editorial capacity, with the largest daily papers of New Orleans and Mobile, while the gentlemen who will have charge of typographical and engraving departments are unsurpassed in that skill necessary for success.

Every number will be illustrated with numerous cuts, appropriate, to the times (humorous and serious,) from the hands of one of the best engravers on the continent—an artist whose name is familiar to the reading public of the South.

In fine, the undersigned are determined to make "THE SOUTHERN PUNCH" the spiciest most readable, and best illustrated literary journal in America. "It shall distance competition.

TERMS.—Subscription for single copies $10 per annum. News dealers supplied at the rate of $15 per hundred copies. Address

OVERALL, CAMPBELL, HUGHES & Co.
Publishers, Richmond, Va.

☞ Office on Main street, between 9th and 10th.

June 29, 1863

THE SOUTHERN FIELD & FIRESIDE.

THE proprietor is happy to announce that he has succeeded in making arrangements to have the paper

BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED.

The illustrations will be commenced early in July; and will embrace portraits of distinguished Generals, Civilians, Sketches of Southern Scenery, and sketches illustrating Stories.

The first of the second half of volume four will be issued July the 4th, and will contain the first chapter of an original and very romantic story of Southern Life, with illustrations, entitled

"MYRA BRUCE,"
OR
TRUE LOVE RUNNING ROUGHLY,

with the usual variety of Essays, Poetry, &c.

The additional expense incurred to illustrate, with the increased price of paper and labor, necessitate a further advance in the rates of subscription. The terms after July 1st will be—

For one year	$7 00
For six months,	4 00
Single copies,	20

News Dealers supplied on liberal terms.

Address JAMES GARDNER,
Augusta, Georgia.

The History of N. Carolina:

PUBLISHD in 1851 by the undersigned, preface conceded that it contained omissions unavoidable and many imperfections. A second edition was then promised, which would remedy these defects. This is now called for. He will be grateful to any one who will point out any errors in the dates, names or facts in the various counties of the State; and any biographical sketch of those who have done service in the field or State.

Letters may be sent to me, care of Hon. D. L. Swain.

JOHN H. WHEELER.

Chapel Hill, N. C., June 4th 1863.

Editors publishing this for three months, and sending me a copy of the paper containing the same shall receive a copy of the second edition when published, which will be enlarged carefully corrected and embellished with engravings.

QUININE & MORPHINE

For sale at the DRUG STORE.

Salem, March 27, 1863.

Poetry.

For the Press.

ONLY A COUSIN!

BY WINTER GREEN.

You think we're in love? You're mistaken!
Nell's only my cousin, you know;
Of course I often, in jesting,
Ask if she'll have me for a beaux,
But that's nothing, all cousins are priv leged
And they flirt and coquette as we do.
I kiss her? I do not deny it;
Pray tell me what harm's in a kiss?
Is it anything more than touching
Our lips together?—yes this
Is all that there *is* in a kiss.
You say she reclines on my bosom
While my arms encircle her waist!
Pray what do you see in that
To displease the most strenuously chaste?
What has Nelly dear
Of me to fear?
Indeed no one else would be privileged so,
But *I'm* only her *cousin*, you know.
You saw us strolling beside the stream
And we both appeared to be lost in a dream,
And her white little hand lay in mine!
O, yes, I remember; (no 'twasn't a blush
On my cheeks, they are always a-flush;)
That blessed little hand I pressed
To my lips that very night and confessed—
What did I confess? O, you terrible tease!
Now I plainly see what you are about!
I've betrayed myself! You have found me out!
How 'cutely youv'e done it! (and knowing us both
As your truest friends) I'll tell you the truth:
A wedding there's going to be.
In the summer-time when the bright days come
And the red June roses are all in bloom,
The bridegroom the same who is now by your side,
And Nelly is going to be the bride!
But until the roses of next June blow
Nell's nothing more than my *cousin*, you know!

About fifty years ago the London Morning Chronicle published a poem entitled "Lines on a Skeleton," which excited much attention. Every effort, even to offering a reward of 50 guineas, was vainly made to discover the author. All that ever transpired was that the poem, in a fair clerkly hand, was found near a skeleton of remarkable beauty of form and col. or in the Museum of the Royal College of Surgeons, Lincoln's Inn, London, and that the Curator of the Museum had sent them to Mr. Perry, editor and proprietor of the Morning Chronicle.

The following are the lines:

Lines on a Skeleton.

Behold this ruin! 'Twas a skull,
Once of ethereal spirit full;
This narrow cell was life's retreat,
This space was thought's mysterious seat.
What beauteous visions filled this spot!
What dreams of pleasure long forgot!
Nor hope, nor love, nor joys, nor fear,
Have left one trace of record here.

Beneath this mouldering canopy,
Once shone the bright and busy eye;
But start not at the dismal void:
If social love that eye employed,
If with no lawless fire it gleamed,
But through the dew of kindness beamed,
That eye shall be forever bright,
When stars and suns are sunk in night.

Within this hollow cavern hung
The ready, swift and tuneful tongue.
If falsehood's honey it disdained,
And where it could not praise, was chained;
If bold in virtue's cause it spoke,
Yet gentle concord never broke.
This silent tongue shall plead for thee,
While time unvails eternity.

Say, did these fingers delve the mine,
Or with its envied rubies shine?
To hew the rock or wear the gem,
Can little now avail to them.
But if the page of truth they sought,
Or comfort to the mourner brought,
These hands a richer meed shall claim
Than all that wait on wealth or fame.

Avails it whether bare or shod,
These feet the paths of duty trod?
If from the bowers of ease they fled,
To seek affliction's humble shed;
If grandeurs guilty bribe they spurned,
And home to virtue's cot returned,
These feet with angels' wings shall vie,
And tread the palace of the sky.

VARIETY.

A GOOD EXCUSE.—During the revolutionary war, when draughts were made from the military to recruit the continental army, a certain captain gave liberty to the men draughted from his company to make their objection, if they had any, against going into service; accordingly, one of them who had an impediment in his speech, came forward and made his bow. "What is your objection?" said the Captain. "I ca-ca-can't go," answered the man, "I st-st-stutter." "Stutter," said the Captain, "you don't go there to talk, but to fight." "Ay, but they'll put me on gu-gu-guard; and a man may go ha-ha-half a mile before I can say wh-wh-who goes there." "O, that is no objection, for they will place another sentry with you. He can challenge and you can fire." "Well, b-b-but I may be taken and run through the h-e-a-r-t before I can cry qu-qu-quarters." This last plea prevailed, and the captain, laughing heartily, dismissed him.

At a public dinner in the country, a farmer, while relating something to the company about two Chinese women, said: "I declare they were the ugliest women I have seen anywhere." There happened to be 2 maiden ladies present of no remarkable beauty; the farmer, who was a little misty, began to think he had made a mess of it, and that they would imagine he was alluding to them; so, to put matters straight, as he thought, he added: "the present company excepted." Roars of laughter ensued, and in a few minutes both farmer and ladies had vanished.

"Hold your tongue for a fool!" was the polite recommendation of an Irish husband. "Sure, then, you're going to speak yourself?" was the polite reply of the wife.

AN ENIGMA WORTH SOLVING.—Here is something worth studying over, and if any of our patrons can solve it, and tell the point they are at liberty to do so:

I
FY
OUO
WEFO
RYOUR
PAPE
RPA
YU
P

AN ALARM IN NASHVILLE.

Quite a "scare" occurred in Nashville one day last week, resulting from a panic among the darkies and Yankee woodchoppers on John Overton's place near the city, occasioned by the sudden arrival in that vicinity of a half dozen or more daring Southern Guerillas. The Nashville Press thus depicts the alarm, and the consequence in the city:

Quite a promiscuous 'scatteration' of negro wood choppers took place at Overton's on the Franklin turnpike, yesterday. An eye witness of the whole affair thus depicts it: Three or four guerillas came in and kicked up the devil generally. The negroes poured out on the pike like startled sheep, shouting 'here come the secesh!' which created a wide spread panic among marketors, citizens, wagoners, and everybody else. The negroes went through the process of throwing aside axes, boots, shoes, coats, canteens, and everything that retarded their locomotion. One man, with two children, had been out of the country to get some marketing. He could not get his horse along during the alarm the animal reared and kicked until chickens, eggs and children were diffused around generally. The last we saw of the horse, he was going at a two-forty lick down the pike.—The children were picked up by two gentlemen and brought to town, about two miles further on. The owner of the horse was sitting by the road side blowing like a walrus. Two wagons ran into each other and killed a horse. As we came into town we saw mules, horses, harness, saddles, canteens, negroes and white men lying in mingled dismay and disorder on the road. When we got to the pickets we came upon about sixty negroes, every one inquiring, "Massa, was the secesh coming?" Just inside the pickets about forty wagoners set up the question, "Mister, say, is there any secesh out there?" No. "What a hell of a lie that nigger told? Hello! any secesh out there?" No. 'Dam that nigger.' A little further on, we met ten men about three sheets in the wind. Hello, mister, how many secesh did you see? Six thousand! Good God! they'll catch the last one of us; let's go back to town!' Oh no! Oh yes! 'Boys, I'm going;' and with that he put for town. Your humble servant vamoosed about that time also.

NORTH CAROLINA TROOPS.

For the information of those wishing to address persons in the army, and desiring to know the brigades to which the several regiments are attached, we publish the following:

Clingman's Brigade—8th, 31st, 51st and 61st.

Cooke's Brigade—15th, 27th, 46th and 48th.

Bates' Brigade—29th.

Daniel's Brigade—32d, 43d, 45th, 50th and 53d.

Davis' Brigade—55th.

Hoke's Brigade—6th, 21st, 54th and 57th.

Hampton's Brigade—9th.

Iverson's Brigade—5th, 12th, 20th and 23d.

Lane's Brigade—7th, 18th, 28th, 33rd and 37th.

Lee's, W. H. F., Brigade—19th.

Pryor's Brigade—1st and 3d.

Pender's Brigade—13th, 16th, 22d, 34th and 38th.

Pettigrew's Brigade—11th, 26th, 42d, 44th, 47th and 52d.

Ransom's Brigade—24th, 25th, 35th, 40th and 56th.

Ramseur's Brigade—2d, 4th, 14th and 30th.

Robertson's Brigade—41st, 59th and 63d.

Not Brigaded—10th, 17th, 36th, 40th, 58th, 60th, 62d, 64th and 65th.

The following are the infantry regiments: 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 20th, 21st, 22d, 23d, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32d, 33d, 34th, 35th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 42d, 43d, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52d, 53d, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 60th, 61st, 62d, 64th.

The following are Cavalry Regiments: 9th, 19th, 41st, 59th, 63d, 65th.

The following are Artillery Regiments: 10th, 36th, 40th.

The following are the Battalions:

Lieutenant Colonel Charles E. Shober's, formerly Wharton J. Green's, Infantry; Major J. H. Nethercutt's Rangers; Major R. W. Wharton's Sharp shooters; Major John W. Moore's Artillery; Major W. L. Young's Artillery; Major Alexander McRae's Artillery; Colonel Peter Mallett's Camp Guard; Whitford's Battalion Rangers.

Colonel W. H. Thomas's Legion of Highlanders and Indians is composed of one Regiment and one Battalion, and numbers over 1,500 men; Maj. Alfred H. Baird's Battalion of Cavalry.

A List of Letters remaining in the Post Office at Salem, N. C., May 15th, 1863.

Mrs. Eliza J. Alberty,	Jesse Knouse,
Elder Wm. Burns, 2	Franklin D Meser,
Rev. B. F. Byerly,	Miss Harriet Payne,
Wm. Correll,	W. S. Pettigrew, 2
Miss Martalia A Cox,	John W. Rawley, 2
John Campbel,	Miss Lavenia Rothrock,
J A Coleman,	
Henry Edwards,	Mrs. Rebecca Riggins
Lieut Falp,	" Sarah or Charity
Geo. Grubbs,	L. Swam,
Miss Jane Hanes,	Mrs. Malinda Sapp,
Leander Hill,	Wm. R. Taylor,
Mrs. E. Hord,	Miss Amy E. Terry,
Miss Mattie Hardman,	

Persons calling for any of the above letters, will please say they are advertised. Postage on advertised letters two cents each.

O. A. KEEHLN, P. M.

Salem, N. C., May 15th, 1863.

THOMAS T. BEST, MERCHANT TAILOR

WINSTON, N. C.,

SUCCESSOR TO P. A. WILSON.

THE subscriber is prepared to carry on the Tailoring business, in all its branches, at the old stand recently occupied by P. A. Wilson, where he is prepared to accommodate the old customers of the establishment, and the public in general, in a satisfactory manner. All he asks is a fair trial.

☞ Having contracted with the State Government to furnish clothing for the Army, he will pay a fair price for any quantity of Home-made Jeans, to be made up into garments in Winston.

T. T. B.

Jan. 9, 1863. 35-1y

Common School Committeemen, FOR 1863.

The Board of Superintendents of Forsyth County met in the County Court Clerk's Office on the 20th inst., and made the following appointments of Committeemen, for the ensuing year, in the several School Districts. This will be considered a sufficient notice to them. Their term of service will commence on the first Monday in May next, and in one month from that time they are required to return the number and names of all the children in their districts between the ages of six and twenty-one years. They are requested to call on Joshua Boner, Esq., Chairman of the Board, for blanks.

1. Ransom Phipps, Jas. D. Payne, Wm Clinard
2. J. S. Harmon, Allen Watson, J. A. Young.
3. Steph. Hester, J. Lowry, Ashley Dwiggins.
4. Shepperd Preston, Joel Fulton, F. J. Fulp,
5. Jacob Crim, Wm. J. Pegram, Smith Linville.
6. Wm. Gibbins, Pinkney Stafford, J. Shields,
7. Peter Hasten, J. Hedgecock, J. W. Adkins,
8. Philip Kerner, G. W. Wilson, J. Huff.
9. Sol. Teague, Tho. C. Deen, John R. Jones.
10. J. E. Clayton, Tyre Carter, N. D. Sullivan.
11. Amos Steward, E. J. Hine, Emanuel Reed.
12. A. G. Thomas, Jacob Sink, Benjamin Spach.
13. Henry Reed, J. M. Charles, Benj. Snider.
14. J. L. Steward, Wm. M. Lomax, R. Hester.
15. H. D. Swain, Alex. Hall, John J. Nissen.
16. H. Kinnaman, H. Albertson, A. Nicholson.
17. J. P. Crews, John Beeson, Joseph M. Crews
18. W. Marshall, I. W. Morris, S. S. Clemmons.
19. S Waggoner, J E Matthews, T M Marshall.
20. J M Stafford, S H Laugenour, W L Swaim.
21. W W Thornton, H. Crouse, T H Spach.
22. C D Sides, Amos Faw, Dan'l Reich.
23. G W Burke, Wm Ebert, Frederick Burkhart.
24. Nelson Cook, R J Bell, Wm Barrow.
25. G H Reneger, A Bevel, Peter Fetter,
26. Charles Miller, Robt Walker, J E Ogburn.
27. Tandy Marshall, Wm McMillan, M J Crews.
28. J Guthrie, Em'l Perrell, Edward Marshall.
29. Solomon Vogler, John Boyer, John Harper.
30. John Miller, J C Crews, Lewis Thomas.
31. Thos Spach, Nath'l Ketner, John Crater.
32. C H Hauser, D B Butner, N T Fetter.
33. Wm Flynt, Sam'l Styres, Wm Shouse.
34. Allen Flynt, Israel Moser, Wm. F Clayton.
35. Alex Ridings, Jno. Blackburn, Thomas Croft.
36. Nath'l Pfaff, Jesse Conrad, Daniel Doub.
37. Tho's Shultz, David Shouse, Alex Transou.
38. T C Johnson, Beverly Jones, B Hendrix.
39. H G Anderson, John Null, A P Styres.
40. Henry Hart, Wiley Hauser, W R Griffith.
41. W B Stipe, J S Pledger, L C Laugenour.
42. Wm Goslen, H R Lehman, Philip Mock.
43. Jesse Long, Solomon Hunter, Joseph Voglor.
44. Wm Spainhour, Israel Sides, B Brinkley.
45. Wash Payne, Nath Scales, Hezekiah Flynn
46. W B Doub, C M Anderson, Wm Hunter.
47. James Crim, Dan'l Powers, Geo Miller.
48. T F Keehln, J D Sewers, T F Crist.
49. N F Sullivan, John H Moser, F Morris.
50. W A Bolijack, B A Carmichael, G A Banner
51. John Grubb, Dempsey Bailey, Henry Fogle.
52. Isaac Morris, Wm Campbell, W H Swain.
53. Jesse Mock, Arch'd Sink.

C. L. BANNER, Clerk,
Ex. Officio to B. S.

Winston, April 23, 1863.

Miller's Notice.

IN view of the exigency of the times, (distress among Soldier's families, and the general scarcity of grain in our range of custom) we feel in duty bound to aid and assist the poor and needy as far as we are able: We therefore give notice that out Mill is in good running order and that we will grind Wheat, Corn, Rye, Peas, &c., for half price,—being the twentieth part—from Monday morning next until further notice.

E. TUCKER & CO.

Expecting to be the principal miller, I flatter myself to be able to give all customers satisfaction. Myself or son may be found at the Mill, at all times, day or night. E. TUCKER.

March 27, 1863.

Furs Wanted!

I WILL pay the highest market prices for all kinds of FURS delivered to me at MIDWAY, Davidson County, N. C.

I am now paying for Rabbit Skins, $1 00 per dozen, Coon, 15 to 40 cents a piece, Mink, 10 to 30 cents a piece, Muskrat, 5 to 15 cents a piece, and Otter, $1 50 to $6 00 each.

I will continue to pay as high a price for furs as any other man in the country.

JAMES W. BEARD.

Feb. 18, 1863. 42-3m.pd.

FURS! FURS!!

Bring in your FURS.

I WILL pay the highest market price for all kinds of FURS, indeed I can safely say that I am paying more than any person in this section of the country. For Rabbit Skins I will pay $1 00 per dozen; Coon Skins from 15 to 25 cents each; Mink and Muskrat 20 cents each; Otter wanted a from $2 00 to $5 00 a skin.

THOS. J. BONER.

Salem, Feb. 6, 1863. 3m-40

Notice.

MR. T. F. CRIST having been appointed *Forester* of the *Salem Town Land*, notice is hereby given that application for cutting of timber on said land must in future be made to him; and that no timber, either *dead or green*, is to be cut or removed without previous permission obtained.

Trespassers will be proceeded against according to law.

Permissions for cutting timber heretofore granted by the undersigned are to cease from May 1st, 1863.

By order of the Board of Trustees of Salem Congregation,

S. THOS. PFOHL, Warden.

Salem, April 28, 1863. 52 3t.

$50 Reward.

RANAWAY from Ezekiel May, near Gibsonville, N. C., my negro boy, BEN, or BEN TOM, aged about 40 years. He is ordinarily black, low, and tolerably thick. He left Mr. May, to whom I had hired him, on the 27th April, taking with him two of Mr. May's horses—one a claybank, very large, and blind in the left eye; the other a small iron gray mare, her foretop having been recently trimmed.

May has offered a reward of $50 for the horses, but failed to advertise for my negro, although he carried from him his said horses, together with a collar and bridle for each one, and the cloth cover of his wagon. My negro was seen passing west towards the mountains. I will give the above reward of $50 for the apprehension of said slave, so that I get him again.

DAVID SCOTT.

may 15.-2-3t- Greensborough, N. C.

Executive Departm't N. Carolina,
Adjutant General's Office, (Militia,)
RALEIGH, May 14th 1863.

General Order, No. 7.

MILITIA who have been compelled by the advance of the enemy, to leave their respective districts, are ordered to report for duty to the Commanding Officer of the Regimental District in which they may be residing temporarily,

By order of Gov. VANCE:

DAN'L G. FOWLE,
Adjutant General.

may 22-3-2t

Executive Departm't N. Carolina,
Adjutant General's Office, (MILITIA,)
RALEIGH, MAY 15th, 1863.

General Order, No 8.

EXEMPTIONS from militia duty on account of disability, will not be recognized, except upon the Surgeon's certificate endorsed by the Commanding officer of the Regiment, and approved at this office.

By order of Gov. VANCE:

DANL. G. FOWLE,
Adjutant General.

May 22-4-2t.

TERMS OF THE

DAILY PROGRESS.

IN consequence of the great advance in labor paper and all the stock and material used in the printing business, on and after the first day of March our terms for subscription to the Daily Progress will be as follows:

Daily Paper	1 Month	$1 00
"	3 Months	3 00
"	6 Months	5 00
"	12 Months	8 00

Our circulation is large and rapidly increasing, but we cannot furnish the paper, and live ourself, for less than the above rates. This is cheaper than the daily papers of other States, and as to the quantity of reading matter the Progress will compare favorably with any paper in the Confederacy, while our expenses are heavier far than any of the dailies in this State.

On and after the 1st of March the Progress will be sold on the streets at *Ten Cents* a copy.—This is what the Richmond papers are sold for which we furnish the same telegraphic news in the morning that they bring at night.

Our advertising rates will remain as at present, and as we circulate upwards of 10,000 papers weekly in the State, and more in the city than any other paper, the Progress will be found inferior to no other paper as an advertising medium.

J. L. PENNINGTON,
Editor and Proprietor,

Raleigh N. C., March, 1863.

PROSPECTUS OF THE DAILY STATE JOURNAL!

ON AND AFTER THE FIRST DAY OF NOVEMBER NEXT, the STATE JOURNAL will be published

Daily, Tri-Weekly and Weekly,

The DAILY STATE JOURNAL will contain all the news received up to the latest hour before mailing, and will consist of TWO EDITIONS DAILY. The MORNING EDITION will contain the news by the evening mails, and ALL TELEGRAPHIC NEWS up to 10 o'clock the previous night, and will be supplied to city subscribers and sent by the morning mails North and East. The EVENING EDITION will be printed at 3 o'clock p. m., and will contain the additional news by Telegraph up to 2 o'clock p. m., and will be sent to subscribers by the trains West and by the Fayetteville mail. Thus subscribers, no matter in what direction they may live, will have the news up to the departure of the mails.

Arrangements have been made to procure telegraphic news FROM ALL PARTS OF THE CONFEDERACY, expressly for the State Journal. GENERAL NEWS BY MAIL will be promptly published. The MARKETS will be fully reported. RELIABLE CORRESPONDENTS will be secured in the army and elsewhere. The LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS will be reported daily by competent Reporters. The State Journal will be essentially a NEWSPAPER.

TERMS:

For the DAILY.—12 months, $6; 6 months $3,50; 3 months, $2; 1 month, $1.

For the TRI-WEEKLY.—12 months $4; 6 months, $2,50; 3 months, $1,50.

For the WEEKLY.—12 months, $2; 6 months $1,50

No subscriptions received except on the foregoing terms.

ADVERTISING RATES.

1 square,	1 day	$0.50	1 square,	5 days	$1.50
1 do	2 days	0.75	1 do	1 week	1.75
1 do	3 days	1.00	1 do	2 weeks	3.00
1 do	4 days	1.25	1 do	1 month	5.00

Ten lines make a square.

☞ Advertisements for the Daily will be inserted in the Tri-Weekly free of charge. This is an inducement which cannot fail to attract the attention of Advertisers.

The above rates apply only to the daily paper. Advertisements will be inserted in the weekly paper at the usual regular rates, viz: One dollar per square for the first insertion, and 25 cents for each subsequent insertion.

Address, JNO. SPELMAN,
Editor and Proprietor,

Oct. 15, 1862. pd. Raleigh, N. C.

Books! Books!!

COMSTOCK'S CHEMISTRY,
" Botany.
Everybody's Lawyer,
Parley's History,
The Constitution of North Carolina, with the Declaration of Rights, &c. &c.
For sale at this Office.

ALMANACS FOR 1863

JUST PUBLISHED

AT THIS OFFICE, A THIRD EDITION OF BLUM'S FARMERS' AND PLANTERS' ALMANAC FOR 1863.

containing the usual Astronomical Calculations Courts, Members of the Legislature, &c.

For sale, Wholesale and Retail, by

L. V. BLUM.

Salem, Jan. 1863.

Headq'rters, Camp of Instruction,
RALEIGH, March 28, 1863.

Special Orders,
No. 304.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ACcording to instructions received from the Bureau of Conscription, Justices of the Peace between the conscript ages are liable to conscription. They will be enrolled immediately, and this notice is published that they may make their arrangements accordingly.

By order of COL. PETER MALLETT,
Commandant of Conscripts in N. C

J. C. PIERCE, Adjutant. April 3-3t

SOUTHERN PILE OINTMENT.

FOR the cure of piles and kindred affections This invaluable remedy is recommended to the public as a good article, and by following the directions accompanying each box, relief is insured after a few applications, while the use of one box seldom fails to cure.

Manufactured and sold at the SALEM DRUG STORE.

Also sold by B. C. DOUTHIT & SON, Clemmonsville, and WM. H. RODWELL, Yadkinville North Carolina. 49-tf

Just Received,

OPIUM, MORPHINE, Rhubarb, Camphor, Black Pepper, Black Tea Soda, Alum, Indigo, Madder, CASTOR OIL, German Bitters, Tooth Brushes, Matches, &c., at the SALEM DRUG STORE.

Hotel Closed.

THIS is to give notice to all persons that my house, known as the "EXCELSIOR HOTEL," is no longer open for the reception of guests.

A. T. ZEVELY.

Salem, June 2d, 1863.

THE PEOPLE'S PRESS FOR 1863.

☞ We now make one more appeal to our friends to assist us in extending the circulation of the Press. We ought to have at least 2000 regular subscribers in this Congressional District alone, which would encourage us to renewed exertions in our labors.

We have thus far endeavored to make the Press interesting and useful, and hope our labors have not been altogether in vain. In a pecuniary point of view, the Press has not realized us much. We have hoped on, but do not feel disposed to live on mere hope much longer.

The Press will, as heretofore, be devoted to Politics, Foreign and Domestic News, Agriculture, the Markets and General Intelligence.

☞ Particular attention will be paid to the *News Department*, and no pains will be spared to render the Press a welcome visitor to the *Family Circle*. Carefully selected Moral, Instructive and Amusing Tales, will occasionally adorn our columns.

The Press will continue to be an advocate of sound conservative principles, and an economical administration of the government. And as a faithful sentinel on the political watch-tower, we will sound the alarm when danger threatens the liberties of the people,—we will "cry aloud and spare not."

TERMS.—Three Dollars a year, payable in advance. ☞ Six copies will be mailed to one post office for $00. Ten copies for $00. Fifteen copies for $00. Twenty copies for $00

All payments invariably in advance.

L. V. BLUM.

Salem, N. C., May, 1863.

THE LAW OF NEWSPAPERS.

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscription.

2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their newspapers, the publisher may continue to send them until all arrearages are paid.

3. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their newspapers from the offices to which they are directed, they are held responsible until they have settled the bills and ordered them discontinued.

4. If subscribers remove to other places without informing the publisher, and the newspapers are sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.

5. The Courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers from the office, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.

6. The Courts have also repeatly decided that a postmaster who neglects to perform his duty of giving reasonable notice, as required by the Post Office Department, of the neglect of a person to take from the office newspapers addressed to him, renders the Postmaster liable to the publishers for the subscription price.

Salem Printing Office

THE

JOB DEPARTMENT

OF this well known establishment has been rendered more complete than ever by the addition of

NEW PRINTING MATERIALS;

and we are now prepared to execute

LETTER PRESS PRINTING

of every description, in a superior style, at short notice and upon the most reasonable terms.

Thankful for the very liberal patronage heretofore received in this department of our business, we respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM.

March, 1861.

Blanks! Blanks! Blanks!

AT THE PRESS OFFICE

The following BLANKS are constantly on hand and for sale at this Office:

Warrants,	Letters Testamentary,
Delivery Bonds,	Administ'r's Bonds,
Ca Sas,	Sheriff's Bail Bonds,
Ca Sa Bonds,	Attachments,
Ca Sa Affidavits,	Apprentice Indent.,
Garnishments,	Appearance Bonds,
Writs,	Notes of Hand,
Subpoenas,	Land Deeds,
Witness Tickets,	Sheriff's Deeds,
Juror Tickets,	Fi. Fa.
Declarations of Ejectment,	Ven Ex.
Marriage License.	&c., &c. &c

Orders promptly filled, and Blanks not on hand, printed to order.

SALEM MUSEUM.

THE Young Men's Missionary Society have recently been collecting a variety of

NEW CURIOSITIES,

consisting of NATIVE BIRDS, prepared and mounted in a most lifelike manner by severa members of the society; also a BOMB, said to have been shot at and passed over the Forsyth Volunteers at the Battle of Manassas, and to have been thrown a distance of three miles. All who desire to see them can do so by applying to Mr. JAMES M. FISHER or Mr. J. O. HALL.

ADMITTANCE 25 CENTS.

Salem, N. C., Aug. 30. 1861.

SOUTHERN FIELD & FIRESIDE!

AUGUSTA, GEORGIA.

SUBSCRIPTIONS ADVANCED TO $4 00 PER YEAR.

Owing to a further advance in the price of paper and the limit put upon our supply, the Proprietor respectfully announces that from and after the 1st of March, the price of the Field and Fireside will be as follows:

For one year, $4
For six months, 2

No deductions made to clubs, and no subscriptions received for less than six months.

Bs Southern writers contribute to it

POEMS, TALES, NOVELETTES, ORIGINAL LITERATURE.

THE NEW PRIZE STORY BY
Miss S. A. MINER,
of Covington, Ga., commenced February 7.

Among the distinguished pens which grace the Fireside, are

Hon. WM. GILMORE SIMMS, of S. C., Judge MEEK, of Alabama, &c.

Address
JAMES GARDNER, Proprietor.
Augusta, Ga.

Quicksilver, Castor Oil.

Large Rope, Curry Combs
Drugs and Medicines,
Dyestuffs, &c., &c.

may be had at HEGE'S.

Salem, N. C., March 6, 1863. 44-4w-pd

Stoves! Stoves!!

FOR SALE, some three or four "Franklin Stoves." Inquire at this office.

QUININE & MORPHINE

for sale at the DRUG STORE.

Salem, March 27, 1863.

HARLEM OIL,

FRESH and Genuine. For sale
At the DRUG STORE

Census of North Carolina

COUNTIES.	WHITE	FREE COL.	SLAVES.	TOTAL.
Alamance	7,986	421	3445	11853
Alexander	5,392	19	611	6022
Anson	6,562	151	6951	13664
Alleghany	3,357	27	206	3590
Ashe	7,423	142	391	7956
Beaufort	8,172	729	5878	14779
Bertie	5,846	270	8186	14311
Bladen	6,333	435	5327	11995
Brunswick	4,515	260	3631	8406
Buncombe	10,923	100	1193	12634
Burke	6,647	219	2371	9237
Cabarrus	7,402	104	3040	10546
Caldwell	6,297	114	1088	7499
Camden	2,940	276	2127	5343
Carteret	6,064	152	1969	8185
Caswell	6,581	279	9355	15215
Catawba	9,038	28	1664	10306
Chatham	12,555	304	6246	17105
Cherokee	8,009	38	519	0166
Chowan	2,978	151	3713	9842
Cleaveland	10,103	109	2131	12348
Columbus	5,779	356	2463	8597
Craven	8,795	1288	6190	16273
Cumberland	9,561	978	5830	16369
Currituck	4,671	221	2524	7416
Davidson	13,378	147	3076	16601
Davie	6,001	101	2392	8494
Duplin	8,236	374	716	15786
Edgecombe	6,880	388	10108	17376
Forsyth	10,716	211	1764	12691
Franklin	6,490	551	7079	14110
Gaston	7,009	102	2199	9310
Gates	4,180	352	3902	8444
Granville	11,189	1121	11086	23396
Greene	2,626	152	3947	7925
Guilford	15,738	693	3625	20056
Halifax	6,542	2459	10340	19431
Harnett	5,351	104	2584	8039
Haywood	5,468		313	5801
Henderson	8,981	85	1382	10448
Hertford	3,948	1111	4445	9504
Hyde	4,682	259	2793	7734
Iredell	11,141	29	4177	15347
Jackson	5,241	6	281	5528
Johnston	10,548	193	4916	15657
Jones	2,210	107	3413	5730
Lenoir	4,903	177	3131	10211
Lincoln	6,000	80	2115	8195
Macon	5,370	115	519	6004
Madison	5,693	2	213	5908
Martin	5,435	451	4363	10189
McDowell	5,542	213	1305	7120
Mecklenburg	10,643	390	6541	17374
Montgomery	5,781	45	1823	7649
Moore	8,725	184	2518	11447
Nash	6,319	688	4681	11628
New Hanover	10,617	766	10332	21715
Northampton	5,912	656	6808	13376
Onslow	5,198	159	3499	8856
Orange	11,318	522	5108	16949
Pasquotank	4,473	1484	2983	8940
Perquimans	3,2-7	392	3569	7248
Person	5,798	318	5196	11221
Pitt	7,480	127	8473	16080
Polk	3,317	106	620	4043
Randolph	14,768	380	2645	16793
Richmond	5,211	345	5453	11009
Robeson	8,584	1450	5446	14490
Rockingham	10,021	407	6318	16746
Rowan	10,522	135	3929	14586
Rutherford	9,060	122	2391	11573
Sampson	9,106	489	7028	16623
Stanly	6,590	42	1169	7801
Stokes	7,847	86	2469	10492
Surry	8,949	184	1246	10379
Tyrrell	3,203	143	1597	4943
Union	8,963	53	5246	11202
Wake	16,470	1424	10733	28627
Warren	4,923	405	10401	15726
Washington	3,596	295	2465	6357
Watauga	4,771	82	104	4957
Wayne	8,721	734	5451	14906
Wilkes	13,280	261	1208	14749
Wilson	5,944	280	3496	9750
Yadkin	9,110	168	1433	10711
Yancey	8,229	64	362	8655
	631,489	30,097	331,081	992,667

RATES OF POSTAGE IN THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

Single letters not exceeding half an ounce for any distance under 500 miles, . . . 10 cts.
For any distance over 500 miles, ... 10 cts.
An additional single rate for each additional half ounce or less.
Drop letters, ... 2 cts.
Advertised letters. . . . . 2 cts.

Packages containing other than written or printed matter—money packages are included in this class—are rated by weight, and are to be charged letter postage.

For any distance under 500 miles, 10 cents for each half ounce or less.

For any distance over 000 miles, 00 cents for each half ounce or less.

In all cases to be prepaid by stamps or stamped envelopes.

On newspapers sent to regular and *bona fide* subscribers from the office of publication, and not exceeding three ounces in weight;

Within the State where published.

Weekly paper 10 cts. per quarter,
Semi-Weekly paper 20 cts. per quarter.
Tri-Weekly paper, 30 cts. per quarter.
Papers published six times a week, 00 cents.
Daily 40 cents per quarter.

On Periodicals sent to regular and *bona fide* subscribers, from the office of publication and not exceeding 1½ ounces in weight:

Within the State where published.

Monthly 2 cents per quarter, or 1 cent for each number.

Semi-monthly cents per quarter, or cent for each number.

2 cent each number for every additional ounce or less beyond the first 3 ounces.

Bi-Monthly or Quarterly, cent an ounce.

On Transient Printed Matter.

Every other newspaper, pamphlet, periodical &c., not exceeding 3 oz. in weight, 2 cts. for any distances, 2 cts. additional for each additional ounce or less beyond three ounces.

Franking privileges are confined to the Postmaster General, his Chief Clerk, Auditory of Treasury for the Post Office Department, and Deputy Postmaster, and in all cases strictly confined to "officialbusiness."

THE PERIODS OF THE SECESSION OF THE DIFFERENT STATES.

The States that have gone out of the old Union seceded in the following order:

States.	Date of Secession.	Vote of Con.
S. Carolina,	Dec. 20, '60	Unanimous,
Mississippi,	Jan. 9, '61	84 to 59
Alabama,	Jan. 11, '61	61 to 39
Florida,	Jan. 11, '61	92 to 29
Georgia,	Jan. 19, '61	209 to 87
Louisiana,	Jan. 26, '61	113 to 19
Texas,	Feb. 1, '61	166 to 7
Virginia,*	Apr. 17, '61	
Arkansas,	May 6, '61	69 to 1
N. Carolina,	May 20, '61	
Tennessee,†		

*Ratified by a vote of the people, May 23, 1861, majority 94,750.

†Adopted in the Legislature by a vote in the Senate, 20 to 4; in the House, 46 to 21; to be referred to the people for ratification.

These States have ratified the Constitution of the Confederate States by the following vote:

States.	Date of Ratification.	Vote of Con.
Alabama,	March 12 '61	87 to 5
Georgia,	March 16 '61	96 to 5
Louisiana,	March 21 '61	101 to 7
Texas,	March 25 '61	68 to 2
Mississippi,	March 30 '61	78 to 7
S. Carolina,	April 3 '61	Unanimous
Florida,	April 22 '61	149 to 29
Arkansas,	May 6 '61	Unanimous.
N. Carolina,	May 20 '61	

Tennessee maj. popular vote 61,170.

NOTICE.

FRIENDS AND CUSTOMERS!—We have called on you several times, and many who owe us have not come and closed up their accounts. We have been very indulgent, and have favored many (as is known) and we hope you will now come up, as honest men ought to do, and give us your notes with security. All we wish, is our honest dues. If it is preferred, we will take Corn, Wheat, Beeswax, &c.

E. L. HEGE.

Salem April 20th, 1863. 52-3m-pd